WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

YOU WILL KNOW

What is going on in the world if you read THE SENTINEL. All the news all the time.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LOSS HEAVY.

ROBERTS REVISES REPORT OF LAST BATTLE.

THE BOERS ARE RETIRING

ENGAGEMENT RATHER A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR.

NEWS HEARD OF MAFEKING

PLACE WAS ALL RIGHT ON 10TH OF MARCH.

London, March 31.—11:45 a. m.—The war office has posted the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 30, evening:

"Reports point to the enemy's leaving Brandfort and proceeding in a northerly direction. The casualties in yesterday's engagement were more numerous than at first reported:

Officers, killed, two; wounded, eight; rank and file, killed, ten (query 19); wounded, 159; missing, three."

SMALL INTEREST IN LONDON.

London, March 31.—Even the details of the engagement yesterday at Karee Siding station, a few miles south of Brandfort, fail to instill much interest. It appears to have been a one-sided affair, although the Boers stoutly held their ground against a force three or four times their size for three hours when, foreseeing the danger of the British cavalry enveloping their flanks, the burghers withdrew in good order on their main body at Brandfort, which, according to Lord Roberts, they seem later to have decided to relinquish with the view, doubtless, of occupying a prepared position further north. There will probably be a general shifting of camps on the part of the British, the new position being made the base of a further advance as soon as the railroad is prepared.

Lord Roberts today reported to the war office that he had received news from Colonel Baden-Powell, at Mafeking, up to March 10, when the general health of the garrison and its spirits were good, the locally made gun, search lights and ammunition were working well, the food was holding out well and the paper currency which the British commander has issued was satisfactory. From Cape Town it is reported that President Steyn has gone to Pretoria after, according to refugees, issuing an order that all British burghers refusing to join the Boer armies shall be shot. The stories of refugees are notoriously unreliable.

The news from elsewhere is meagre though the last reports from Natal indicated the speedy clashing of the opposing armies.

HELD BRITISH AT BAY.

Kroonstadt, Orange Free State, Friday, March 30.—General Smuts today engaged the British at Mafetkop, south of Brandfort, and held them at bay for six hours. The burghers fought well. The casualties are unknown.

The Free State raad will assemble at Kroonstadt April 2.

BOTHA SUCCEEDS JOUBERT.

New York, March 31.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pretoria says:

General Louis Botha has been appointed to succeed General Joubert as commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces.

AID FOR THE BOERS.

Mayor Scherer has received notice of his appointment as agent for Fort Wayne of the National Boer Relief Fund association. He is in receipt of some literature and an appeal which will be conspicuously posted. The mayor is authorized to receive any contributions and receipt for same. To each contributor will be given a souvenir receipt. William Schulz made a donation within a few minutes of the time the mayor received notice of his appointment and his honor hopes to see Fort Wayne citizens donate liberally.

A SATURDAY MARKET.

The ladies' societies of Trinity Episcopal church will give a "Saturday market" on Saturday, April 21, for the benefit of the Associated Charities' visiting nurse fund. The fair will be held in the parish house, and the exhibits will be many and novel. The object of the Associated Charities is to keep a trained nurse in the field to care for the sick poor who are unable to provide medical care, and the expenses connected with the enterprise are paid with donations. The first donation of $40 was from the Young People's society of the First Presbyterian church, and it is believed that the project started by them will result in the raising of a substantial fund.

ELKS ELECT OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected by Fort Wayne Lodge No. 152, B. P. O. E., at the annual meeting on Friday evening: Exalted ruler, J. J. Bauer; esteemed leading knight, R. S. Vlberg; esteemed loyal knight, W. C. Rastetter; lecturing knight, Dr. G. C. Stemen; secretary, A. C. Alter; treasurer, A. W. Jaxtheimer; tyler, H. C. Meyer; trustee, Sid. Hubbard; representative to grand lodge, W. F. Urbahns; alternate, W. W. Mungen. The lodge has now about 300 members, and the lists are constantly growing. The grand lodge will convene in Atlantic City, N. J., the second week in July.

FISHER BROS. WIN THE SUIT

DECISION AGAINST AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Fort Wayne Firm is Not Infringing Upon Patents—Will Go Ahead With a Factory.

In the United States court at Indianapolis Friday Judge Baker gave a decision that was of immense importance to a Fort Wayne firm. The American Mercantile company, an Ohio corporation, has brought suit against Fisher Bros., of this city, for infringement of patent and asked for an order restraining the Fort Wayne firm from the manufacture of wooden butter plates.

Fisher Bros. are building a machine for this purpose that is said to be far superior to the methods heretofore in use, and the suit was an effort to enjoin them from continuing the business. When the case came up Hon. J. M. Barrett and Attorney W. P. Denny, of this city, appeared for Fisher Bros., and the decision as given by Judge Baker was a complete victory for the Fort Wayne firm. Judge Baker not only held that the American Mercantile company was not entitled to an injunction, but that the patent upon which the suit was brought was of doubtful validity.

Fisher Bros. will at once proceed with the location of a factory for the manufacture of the plates at some point where suitable timber can be readily reached.

THE PURE FOOD EXPOSITION

IT WILL BE ENTERTAINMENT FOR THOUSANDS.

The Exhibits Will Be Extensive and There Will Be Many Diversions During Two Weeks.

The pure food exposition under the auspices of the Westminster church will be inaugurated at the City Y. M. C. A. building on Calhoun street on Thursday, April 5. It will continue each afternoon and evening for the succeeding two weeks, terminating on April 19. Booths are being taken by firms from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as firms in the city, in which a great variety of wares and industries will be displayed. There will be a large variety of pure foods exhibited, accompanied with lectures and demonstrations in cookery. There will be a Turkish booth containing handsome rugs and other Turkish tapestries; booths containing musical instruments, coffees soaps, etc., etc. Valuable and handsome prizes will be offered as a flat gold watch, a $45 rocking chair, a handsome baby carriage and a baby cover to be awarded to the prettiest baby. A cornet band or orchestra will be in constant attendance. A fine entertainment will be given each evening. Two evening will be given to moving pictures illustrating scenes in the Spanish-American war and other most interesting subjects. There will be enough to attract thousands of people and doubtless it will be so, so many and numerous will be the attractions.

Miss Minnie Rosenthal, who has been visiting in New York for several months, is expected home Monday.

THE OTHER HALF.

OF THE HOOSIER SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION

CLAMORS FOR THE TARIFF

SENATOR FAIRBANKS HEARD ON PORTO RICAN BILL.

TRUSTS FOR FREE TRADE

THAT IS ONE CONTENTION HE MAKES.

Washington, March 31.—In the senate today, after Mr. Foster, of Washington, had secured the passage of a resolution directing the secretary of the navy to report what surveys had beeen made in the islands recently acquired by the United States, consideration of the Porto Rican bill was resumed. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, made a statement concerning the substitute he had offered yesterday for the pending unfinished business. He desired no credit for the substitute as it was the measure

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

originally prepared by Mr. Foraker, slightly amended. Democrats, he believed, would support the measure if offered in good faith. Mr. Foraker, replying, congratulated the senator from Georgia on having reached the point where he (Foraker) was two months ago. He now regarded the bill as entirely inadequate. Mr. Allen spoke for a time, and then Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, offered this amendment:

"That the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have no power or authority to enact any law in conflict with the constitution of the United States."

The amendment was lost by a vote of 15 to 31.

MR. FAIRBANKS SPEAKS.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, then addressed the senate in support of the pending measure.

Senator Fairbanks said in part:

"Mr. President, there are two principal questions which lie at the very foundation of the pending bill. One is a question of congressional power and the other a question of national policy. So much attention has been devoted to the constitutional question that scant consideration had been given to the question of policy; and the urgency of the situation as respects relief for the Porto Ricans has been very largely overlooked."

Mr. Fairbanks presented some generalizations with respect to the power of congress over Porto Rico based upon what he regarded as "the overwhelming weight of authority and sound reason." Some of these generalizations in brief were:

"The federal government possesses in the most comprehensive manner all powers which pertain to the sovereignty of nations. It has been invariably recognized that one of the attributes of sovereignty is the right to acquire and govern territory as the result of war.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWER.

"The constitution of the United States clearly vests in the federal government the exclusive function of declaring war and of making treaties. As an indispensible proof of this power the government is authorized to acquire territory.

"Whether the constitution extends automatically to a territory acquired has been a much-debated question. Divergent views have been and still are sharply entertained upon the subject. Such differences of opinion will continue until the supreme court shall determine the question. Its supreme judgment will be accepted by the country. Until it shall interpret and define the powers of congress under the constitution the congress should reserve to itself the widest possible liberty, the amplest discretion in dealing with the problems and conditions which are now facing us.

"We are charged with the responsibility of providing a government for our new possessions and new peoples. We are only partially informed as to their necessities and capacities. There is no thought or desire in this chamber, or elsewhere, to subordinate these people, to impose upon them any arbitrary or unjust rule, or to withhold from them for a moment the enjoyment of religious freedom and all of the opportunities which shall make for their greatest social and commercial progress.

"The responsibility of administering for the present to the islands committed to our keeping rests upon the party in power. I regret to see a disposition on the part of those in opposition in the hope of winning some possible political advantage to assume an attitude of antagonism to measures proposed for the welfare of the people of the islands. We should not be misled by their hysterical assault upon the policies which they oppose."

Mr. Fairbanks then presented in detail interesting information regarding Porto Rico, its people, its trade and commerce and its productions. He showed that the estimated revenues from the 15 per cent. duty on the basis of last year's commerce would be $307756.

AS TO THE TARIFF.

Discussing the proposed tariff he said:

"According to the best estimates thus far made it will require $2,000,000 for the ordinary civil administration of the island for the current year. The necessity for the construction of school houses, the inauguration of a comprehensive system of education, and the construction and improvement of public roads all appeal strongly for the appropriation of money, and more than $3,000,000 could be judiciously spent. The committee thought it wise and entirely just, without going in any comprehensive taxing system that some measure should be provided for supplying the island with some portion of the revenue so obviously needed. It seemed to it that one method of providing a part of the revenue was through the customs offices. It recommends, therefore, a reduction in the existing tariff duties of 85 per cent., leaving in operation a duty of 15 per cent. The committee did not regard this as protective, but purely and simply a revenue duty. The amount to be collected at this rate is to be turned over to the Porto Rico treasury for the support of the insular government.

ABOUT THE TRUSTS.

Adverting to the provisions of the pending bill, Mr. Fairbanks said:

"The statement has been frequently made that the duties were modified and imposed at the dictation of the sugar and tobacco trusts. Those on the opposite side of the chamber have frequently referred to the action of the committee as having been inspired by some mysterious, occult influence for an obvious purpose. Let us briefly analyze the situation.

"The interest of the trusts—if interest they have—is limited to the two articles—sugar and tobacco—which are exported to the United States.

"The sugar trust, as we are advised, is interested chiefly, if not exclusively, in the refining of sugar.

"It is, therefore, interested in the question as to whether raw sugar purchased in Porto Rico shall be admitted into the United States free or with a tariff of 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates imposed upon it.

"The least observant mind must perceive that it is interested in the absolute free admission of raw sugar, and that it is, in the very nature of things, opposed to the imposition of any duty whatever. It is inconceivable that it would advocate the imposition of a duty upon its raw product, so as to increase the price thereof to itself, unless we attribute to it less sagacity then it is supposed to possess.

"It is estimated that there is at present in Porto Rico some ten thousands or more of raw sugar awaiting shipment to the United States upon the reduction or entire removal of the Dingley rates.

"If a duty of 15 per cent. of the Dingley duties is paid upon this sugar and other sugars which are purchased by the trust and those in like interests, who will be the beneficiary; that is to say, for whose benefit is the money paid at the custom house? It will not go into the treasury of the United States, but will be used for the exclusive benefit of Porto Rico. This contribution for the support of the insular government will not be made by the masses of the people, but will be contributed, in

(Continued on Second Page.)

BERGHOFF CHOSEN

CHAIRMAN OF DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

HE WINS ON FIRST BALLOT

DR. MORSE HARROD REFUSED TO BE CONSIDERED.

FIGHT FOR SECRETARYSHIP

SHERIFF MELCHING BROUGHT OUT AND ELECTED.

Henry C. Berghoff, city comptroller of Fort Wayne, and Albert E. Melching, sheriff of Allen county, were chosen chairman and secretary respectively, of the Allen county democratic committee this afternoon.

The chairmanship was settled with one ballot, but the secretaryship developed a pretty struggle, which resulted in the choice of Sheriff Melching.

The new central committee met at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the city council chamber for the purpose of choosing officers for the coming campaign. The contest for the chairmanship had been a spirited one between A. E. Melching, H. C. Berghoff and Dr. Morse Harrod, but Mr. Harrod, just before the committee met, announced that he would not permit his name to be announced. William Kaough, the retiring chairman, called the meeting to order promptly at 2 o'clock. A roll call by Secretary W. W. Rockhill showed all the committeemen present except Stephen Emenheiser, of Jackson township; James and Jacob Weisman, of Scipio. Chairman Knough notified the committeemen that they were expected to appoint precinct committeemen. He stated that a six months' poll of the state would be taken. Mr. Kaough announced that the election of officers was in order. A resolution offered by George Gale and unanimously adopted, provided that election of officers should be had by written ballot.

On motion of C. F. Baker, Chairman Kaough appointed Mr. Bagby, of the Fourth ward, and Mr. Johnson, of Eel River, as tellers.

Michael Sheridan, of Adams, nominated H. C. Berghoff for chairman, and A. M. Reichelderfer, of Springfield, named A. E. Melching. The first ballot resulted as follows: Berghoff, 27; Melching, 15. Mr. Berghoff was declared elected and immediately took Mr. Knough's place as presiding officer. He said that he intended to make a ward and township canvass and would visit all the wards and townships to perfect organization and not ask voters to come to him. He believed the democrats were certain of victory in Indiana.

The names of W. H. Read, Herman Michael and W. W. Rockhill were announced as candidates for secretary.

The first ballot for secretary resulted: Reed, 17; Michael, 15; Rockhill, 10. No choice.

The Second Ballot—Michael, 18; Reed, 15; Rockhill, 9. No choice.

The Third Ballot—Michael, 20; Reed, 12; Rockhill, 7; Melching, 3.

The unexpected votes for Sheriff Melching for secretary caused a run in his favor as the fourth ballot shows:

Michael, 14; Melching, 17; Rockhill and Fred C. Boltz, 1 each; Reed, 9.

Mr. Reed withdrew before the fifth ballot, which was as follows:

Melching, 34; Michael, 8.

Mr. Michael moved that Mr. Melching's election be made unanimous and the thing was done in a jiffy.

FOR TREASURER.

But one ballot was taken for treasurer, as follows:

Dr. Morse Harrod, 23; Fred C. Boltz, 18; Henry C. Berghoff, 1.

Dr. Harrod was declared elected.

A PLAYHOUSE IS IN RUINS.

Chicago, March 31.—The Columbia theater, one of the oldest and most popular playhouses in the city, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, entailing a total loss of $190,000. The fire was discovered in the laundry of the Iroquois club, which occupied apartments on the sixth floor of the building. It is supposed that some hot coals dropped from the stove to the floor. The flames spread with great rapidity, and within ten minutes after the discovery of the fire the theater was beyond saving. Occupants of the building and employes of the theater and the club were driven to the street in such haste that in the excitement three women were overcome.

MR. RANKIN REMEMEBRED.

Landlord R. O. Rankin, of the Wayne hotel, was most kindly remembered this morning by a number of his brethren of the Fort Wayne lodge of Elks and the employes of the Wayne hotel, and as soon as he was able to recover from his surprise he gave an expression of his gratitude to his friends. Some weeks ago Mr. Rankin became a member of the Elks and this morning Malcolm McInnes, the hotel steward, and Bide Barnett, representing the Elks, "held up" Mr. Rankin and presented him a very handsome emblematic charm in the form of an elk's tooth. The gift is most thoroughly appreciated by the recipient.

AFFIDAVITS GALORE FILED

A BERNE, IND., MAN CLAIMS HE WAS ROBBED.

Says Watch and Money Were Taken in a Room Over Gilbert's Saloon—Notes.

Mayor Scherer is this afternoon hearing evidence in an alleged robbery case. John Coon, a dilapidated appearing man from Berne, Ind., reported to the police Friday evening that he had been robbed of a small sum of money and a watch during the afternoon while visiting rooms above Harry Gilbert's saloon. He described the ladies with whom he had become acquainted and the police brought in Maud Lamont and Anna Frenzel, the latter of whom takes care of the rooms, but does not live in the place. Coon identified the women, both of whom denied that he had a watch while he was a visitor at the place. They also denied having seen any money except a couple of dollars which Coon had spent. Prosecutor Emrick cross-examined all the parties and came to the conclusion that the place was not properly conducted, and as a result six affidavits were issued and this afternoon the cases are being inquired into in Mayor Scherer's court. There is no trace of the watch, a keepsake given Coon by his father, and the Berne man is being held, not only as a witness, but a charge of associating with prostitutes is placed against him. Superintendent Gorsline says that wine rooms will not be permitted to do business in Fort Wayne and neither will immoral women be permitted to live above saloons.

HUMANE SOCIETY MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Humane society will be held next Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the offices of A. H. Bitteuger, in the Pixley-Long block. All who have been contributors to the society are requested to be in attendance. The annual repots of Humane Officer Schlaudroff and other officers of the society will be presented, officers will be elected and such other business transacted as shall properly come before the meeting.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge F. L. Hay, of Defiance, Ohio, was in the city Friday on legal business.

Dr. J. Cliff Wallace has returned to Chicago, where he will resume his studies at Rush Medical college.

M. H. Chappell, of Knightstown, was in the city this morning. Mr. Chappell is grand master of the Odd Fellows of Indiana.

Louis Welker, a prominent business man in Williamsport, Pa., spent Friday with relatives in the city on his return from the tablemakers' convention in Chicago.

Miss Laura Ellert entertained informally on Friday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Ethel Johnston of Pennsylvania, who is a student at Bryn Mawr college. Before returning Miss Johnston will be the guest of Miss Edith Wilcox for a few days.

On Friday evening there was a gathering of friends at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. James Parker, who reside northeast of the city, it being the sixtieth anniversary of Mr. Parker's birth. The evening was pleasantly spent and refreshments, including fine cigars, were served.

Dr. A. J. Boswell, of the Fort Wayne school board, has returned from Logansport, where he attended the sessions of the Northern Indiana Teachers' association. Dr. Boswell reports an enormous attendance, about 2,800, 500 more than were here a year ago. The meeting, he says, is a very profitable one.

MAY ABDUCT HIM.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS WANT CHARLES P. FINLEY.

IS HIDING IN INDIANAPOLIS

SOUGHT REFUGE IN HOME OF THE SHERIFF.

A GOEBEL MURDER SUSPECT

BLOODSHED WILL FOLLOW ANY ATTEMPT TO TAKE HIM.

Indianapolis, March 31.—It is believed by prominent republicans that Kentucky democrats are here waiting a favorable opportunity to seize Charles P. Finley, ex-secretary of state of Kentucky, and carry him to Kentucky to be tried for complicity in the assassination of Senator Goebel. Finley is known to be in concealment here. He has been at the residence of the sheriff, a part of the county jail, here. The republicans say any such effort will be resisted and that if the two factions meet there will undoubtedly be bloodshed in this city.

THE ENGINEER WAS FOOLED

THOUGHT HE SAW A CORPSE ALONG THE TRACKS.

Nickel Plate Man Reports a Grewsome Find Which Proves to Be Something Else.

Early this morning Nickel Plate officials reported to Coroner Barnett that the dead body of a man was lying along their tracks six miles west of this city and near Dunfee. The engineer on an early train had reported passing the body and a prompt notification came to the company's offices in this city.

Coroner Barnett made immediate preparation for departure to the scene, but before he had gotten started word came that the supposed corpse was a pile of rubbish, which in the gray light of the morning might easily have been mistaken for the body of a man. The section men at Dunfee had investigated and exploded the sensation.

ART EXHIBITION.

The Society of Art will hold its fourth annual spring exhibition of pictures during the week of April 2, opening at the public library on Monday evening. This season's sowing, in some respects, will be more important than usual, as about thirty water colors have been secured direct from the studios of several eastern artists. Some fifty etchings and water colors, the work of Albert Rouilliers, will also be shown. These, with some excellent work from our own school of art, will make a collection of more than ordinary interest. By careful training toward intelligent criticism, by the elimination of the mediocre and the faithful encouragement of American artists, the members of the Society of Art are making earnest efforts to become the radiating center of ever-increasing enlightenment. It is therefore a desire expressed by the exhibition managers that the school children be urged by their teachers to visit the exhibition each afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, at which time they will be admitted free of charge.

GETS THE FACTORY.

The deal has been consummated whereby Huntington secures the location of the Schaff Brothers' piano manufactory in that city. The concern is now located in Chicago. The deal was thought to have been about complete some days ago, but differences arose between Huntington and the Schaffs and it looked as if the project had fallen through. It was owing mainly to the efforts of A. S. Karn, of Fort Wayne, that the parties were brought together and the deal settled. The papers were signed Thursday and the erection of a large factory building will be begun at once.

Prof. W. E. Adams, of Ada, O., while traveling on an entertainment tour through the northern part of Indiana, called upon his mother, Mrs. Sarah H. Adams, and sister, Mrs. Monroe W. Fitch, of Michigan avenue, this city.

VINOL

Rosy, Happy, Healthy Children

are found in families where the parents give their little ones Vinol. Vinol is a rebuilder of flesh, tissue, a bone maker, and a blood enricher. Children who take Vinol are robust and well, because it is delicious, they like to take it.

"In my opinion Vinol is the most excellent article for children. I have given it to my children, and it has strengthened them greatly."—Thos. H. Eskridge, Fall River, Mass.

We have found Vinol as necessary to aid Nature in the development of a growing child, as to help Nature husband the waning strength of old age.

Remember, We Guarantee Vinol. We Will Satisfy You or Return Your Money.

PELLENS & POLSTER,
Pharmacists, 94 Calhoun Street.

Dr. J. I. Manners

Member Royal College Surgeons, Eng.

Licentiate Royal College Physicians, Ed.

Special attention given to Diseases of the Stomach, Catarrhal Affections and Female Diseases. Consultation free.

20 EAST BERRY STREET,
Tri-State Bldg.
Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Home 'phone 911.

$10, $20, $50, $100.00

LOANS MADE

on any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagon, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, under no circumstances. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charged taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of US.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Have You Got Your Credit Card?

Everyone in Fort Wayne is entitled to a card that will be accepted by us for $1.00 in payment for dental work we may do for them. Special arrangements have been made for the extra rush of business so if there is anything wrong with your teeth, now's the chance to save money. If you haven't received your card, call at the office. This offer is only good until June 1st.

Ell Dodez D.D.S.

SCHMITZ BLK. ROOM 8.
Hours:—Evenings until 8.

Arcade Dental Parlors, Drs. Burket & Baker, Reliable Dentists.

We wish to demonstrate to the people of this community that teeth can be extracted PAINLESS without gas, ether or chloroform, and that first-class work can be done at less than one half charged by private dentists

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

22k Gold Crowns, $5.00.
Gold Fillings, $1.00 up.
Silver Fillings, 50c.
Plates, $5.00.
Bridge Work, $5.00.
Painless Extraction, 50c.

Painless Dentistry Our Specialty.

Special attention with years of experience has enabled us to reduce to a perfect science the PAINLESS METHODS.

Teeth With or Without Plates.

Artificial teeth inserted to look Natural, and and perfect fit Guaranteed. Our earnest desire is that all orders for plates intrusted to us shall give the patient entire satisfaction.

Call and have your teeth examined and get our prices. Samples on exhibit.

ARCADE DENTAL PARLORS

Ground Floor, Room 7.
Lady Attendant. 'Phone 627.
Open 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

Microscopic observation proves that the skin of the human body is perforated with 1,000 holes to the square inch.

IT LIVES FOREVER.

SOUL OF MAN HAS A DEATHLESS EXISTENCE.

DR. WELLS' PARTING MESSAGE

CLOSING SERMON AT FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

IMMORTALITY OF MAN'S SOUL

EVANGELIST LEFT TODAY FOR KENTUCKY.

"Does Death End All?" is the vital question which formed a theme for the closing sermon of Rev. Dr. H. H. Wells in Fort Wayne, and at the First Presbyterian church last evening the evangelist held up to his hearers the absolute certainty of the eternal existence of the soul of both the righteous and the sinner. It was a plain, practical talk, with no effort at oratorical embellishment. Every step in the plan was taken with care, and Biblical reference presented in support of every position. It was Dr. Wells' final message to Fort Wayne and he spoke with earnestness.

In opening, Dr. Wells stated that he had been asked to give again Biblical authority for the doctrine presented in the previous meetings that the righteous do not enjoy reward for their good deeds in life until after the resurrection. "Now, do not misunderstand me," said Dr. Wells. "The soul of the righteous person enters heaven immediately after death; it is in a state of happiness and bliss, but it is a disembodied spirit; it must look forward to the resurrection for the consummation of the eternal plans by which it is to receive and enjoy reward for the good deeds done on the earth."

In support of the statement that the reward comes after the resurrection of the body, Dr. Wells cited and expounded these texts: Matt. 16:27, Luke 14:14, Rev. 22:12, I Peter 5:4, II Tim. 4:8.

SOUL LIVES FOREVER.

As a basis for the consideration of the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, Dr. Wells selected as a text I Cor. 15:53: "This mortal must put on immortality."

"Now, in order to get this whole subject before us," said the evangelist, "let us remember that man is a duality, a double being, composed of, first, a body, which is matter, and therefore subject to death. This is shown by Gen. 2:19. Then, within this body is a soul. This is not matter, it is not visible, you can't recognize it with your senses; it is the power which thinks, feels, hates, loves, remembers, which looks out of the windows of the eye, which beams in the countenance, and which speaks with the tongue. This is the soul. There is unending Bible authority for the existence of the soul; it is often mentioned in holy writ.

"I would remark, however, that the term soul as used in the Bible sometimes means the life that is in the body. This is true in Lev. 17:14, and in Ex. 30:12. Again, the term soul as used in the Bible often refers to a person, an individual. An example of this is found in Acts 27:37. Thirdly, the term soul as used in the Bible often refers to the spirit of man. Examples are found in Mark 8:36, Isa. 26:9, Job 32:8, I Cor. 2:11, II Cor. 7:1, I Cor. 5:5, I Cor. 7:34. So, you see the terms 'soul' and 'spirit' as used in the Bible in different texts have different meanings, but if we use the same common sense in interpreting these texts that we use in interpreting a secular book there will be no confusion of the meaning. In every single instance the Hebrew word translated 'spirit' in the Old Testament and the Greek word translated 'spirit' in the New Testament refers to the immortal part of man.

"The scriptures I quote teach that within man is a soul, a spirit that shall live forever. At death the soul or spirit goes from the body and into the presence of God who gave it. Note Ecc. 12:7, II Cor. 5:6-9, Phil. 1:23-24. These references teach that when the soul is in the body it is absent from God and that when it leaves the body it goes to God. When Jesus gave up the ghost He cried out, 'Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit.' We say, 'Our Father which is in heaven.' Where is heaven? Paradise— the home of the Father. When the soul has left the body at death and gone into the presence of God its existence is endless. This is true, first, of the righteous. It is proven so often by the Bible that I need give but a single text—Rev. 22:5. There are scores of others, and practically all people admit the endless existence of the righteous. The man who accepts the whole word of God never gets into contradictions. It is true also of the wicked soul. It is immortal. Here is the tug of war in this discussion.

MATTER OF REVELATION.

"While all admit that the righteous are immortal, some dispute that the soul of the wicked also is immortal. This is a matter of pure revelation. Let me say now that all historical Protestant bodies, Greek and Latin, have united in the belief that the Bible teaches the immortality of the wicked and their punishment in hell. This is not because the doctrine is congenial. I would be glad to preach a doctrine that finally all would be holy and happy, but I can't believe it. There is no authority for it. This belief is not because the church dictates it, for it was believed long before the church assumed to dictate a belief to its members. All enemies of the Bible have united in believing that the word of God teaches the immortality of the wicked. Tom Paine and Voltaire are on record as attacking the Bible because it teaches the eternal punishment of the wicked. The Jews under divine dispensation and in the time of Christ believed the Bible taught it, and Christ and His apostles never reproved them for the belief. The prophets of the Old and later Christ and the apostles of the New Testament distinctly taught it. Let me cite: Isa., 33:14; Isa., 66:24; Dan., 12:2; Matt., 25:41 and 46; Mark, 9:43-48. I prefer to leave this matter with you on the plain, emphatic word of the Bible that wicked souls are also immortal and separated from God.

ANSWERED A QUESTION.

"Will life in the spirit world be progressive both in the case of the righteous and the wicked? Yes. Progressive on the part of the righteous, not in the matter of sanctification, for a sanctified soul will not be more holy in a million years than at the moment sanctification is complete. But there will be progression in knowledge of God; there will be maturity and expansion in the capacity for enjoying heaven. We believe the wicked will also enter a life of progression in the spirit world, but it is a progression downward, deeper and deeper. There is no Biblical authority for the universalist doctrine of restoration; that after death we progress gradually out of sin and finally enter heaven with the redeemed. There is not a text of scripture that teaches any such doctrine as that."

The evangelist paid his respects in scathing terms to some of the beliefs of theosophy and Christian Science which he stated were neither Christian nor scientific. "I am amazed," said he, "at some of the strange beliefs held by people who have not a shred of Biblical authority for their groundwork. Belief is credit given to evidence. We can't believe anything without evidence. Some of these systems paint beautiful theories, but beauty does not make a doctrine true. Theory must have a foundation. I am amazed to see apparently rational and intelligent people believing some most stupendous things without one shred of evidence. I want to make an earnest plea tonight for a faith built on the evidence of God's word.

SIN DRAGS DOWNWARD.

"There is nothing in the character of sin that leads us to progress upwards. Its tendency is in the other direction. There is nothing in either our experience or knowledge of sin that tends to elevate a human inspiration; nothing that leads upward. On the contrary sin, wherever you find it, is on the downward path.

"One more question answered and I leave you: How can a saint in heaven be happy if a loved one of earth is lost in hell? The word of God is silent on this, and perhaps I should be also. However, I can offer one word or two from the standpoint of reason. Happiness depends on our subjective, not objective, state—on what is on the inside. If a man has a happy heart, no outside fact can make him miserable. Again, if a man has a broken heart, not all the outward pleasures, the riches of the earth can make him happy. The saints in heaven are holy in heart, and therefore happy in heart. If the saint being infinitely holy is infinitely happy, no outward circumstance can destroy his happiness. Holiness is opposed to sin, and the converse is also true. Sin is infinitely loathsome to the infinitely holy. An infinitely holy saint in heaven feels toward sin precisely as God feels toward it. There I leave the matter with you. But O, my friend, if there is one you love that is yet away from Christ, let me implore you to lose no time in leading him to the feet of the risen Savior."

Dr. Wells left this morning to take up his evangelistic work at Hopkinsville, Ky., which he begins tomorrow.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The largest line of spring suitings, overcoatings, trouserings and fancy vestings are shown by

RABUS,
6-end14t 16 W. Berry St.

Don't pay big prices for wall paper and have little to CHOOSE from. You save money, and see THOUSANDS of patterns; all kinds and prices; just the kind you are LOOKING for, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

THE OTHER HALF.

(Continued from First Page.)

a very large measure, by the sugar trust, or the Spanish sugar importers.

"General Davis informs us that a large part of the mercantile and exporting houses are owned and conducted by Spaniards, men, who under the treaty, preserve their Spanish nationality.

"What is said with respect to the sugar trust applies with equal force to the tobacco trust. It is interested if at all, in the absolute free admission of tobacco. The removal of the entire duty and unrestricted free trade would undoubtedly meet with its cordial and enthusiastic approval. Can there be the remotest possible ground to doubt this?"

"The only legislation suggested in the present congress which was in the interest of the sugar and tobacco trusts was proposed by the senior senator from Arkansas (Mr. Jones), who introduced an amendment purposing to refund to those who had paid it the $2,000,000 collected on imports from Porto Rico. The money, if the senator's amendment had been adopted, would be returned to the sugar and tobacco trusts and other importers now suing the government.

"The money collected from the trusts and importers in New York has recently been appropriated by act of congress and will in a few days be sent to Porto Rico to be expended in public works, in the cause of education and in granting relief to the poor people requiring it.

"For one I would regard myself recreant to the trust committed to me and false to the best interests of the people of the United States if I did not by my vote compel the trusts and their allied interests to pay some part of maintaining the Porto Rican government, which they do pay under the duty upon their raw products, rather than increase the direct taxes upon the people in the islands, or in the alternative, appropriate it from the treasury of the United States.

SPEAKS OF A LOBBY.

"Mr. President, it has not escaped public attention that a lobby from Porto Rico has been maintained here during the consideration of the pending bill. It is headed by a British subject, who insists for free trade between Porto Rico and the United States and who is one of the largest producers of sugar in the island, having over $800,000 invested in his sugar enterprise.

TARIFF BUT TEMPORARY.

After pointing out that the proposed tariff shall cease absolutely on March 1, 1902, and that as soon as the Porto Rican assembly shall have put into operation a system of local taxation the commerce between the island and the United States shall be free, Mr. Fairbanks concluded:

"We should consider the subject before us in no illiberal or dogmatic spirit. No matter what shades of opinion there are with respect to the best course to be pursued and the wisest measures to be adopted with respect to Porto Rico, there is perfect unity of purpose among all parties here to provide the most liberal form of government and just laws under which may be promoted in the very highest degree her welfare.

"It is not given to finite mind to read her future, but we may believe that, under the inspiration of republican laws and under the impetus of American example, her people will grow in knowledge, strength and power and forever bless the great republic."

EX-SENATOR GIBSON DEAD.

Washington, March 31.—Ex-United States Senator Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland, died at 2 o'clock this morning of heart disease at the residence of his brother, Lieutenant Gibson, of the navy, in this city, where he had resided since his retirement from the senate. He was 57 years old. He was elected as a democrat to the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first congresses and was appointed United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ephraim Wilson, taking his seat December 7, 1891. He was elected to fill the unexpired term January 31, 1892.

CAMBRIDGE CREW WON.

Putney, England, March 31.—The fifty-seventh annual boat race between crews representing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed today over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake. Cambridge won most easily in eighteen minutes, forty-seven seconds official time, Oxford being much distressed and about twenty lengths behind at the finish. The race was favored by magnificent weather.

MEN'S SUITING.

Spring line now in at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street. Phone 510. 27-tf

Ask for the Green Stamps.

BUFFALO MAKES ITS CLAIM

ASSERT FLOOD WAS SECURED FROM ST. LOUIS.

Norcum and Reiman Have Signed With New York League—Base Ball Notes.

The Buffalo correspondent of the Sporting Life this week says that the Bison City evidence in the Flood case has been forwarded to President Young. The story as told by the Sporting Life correspondent almost insures Flood's return to Fort Wayne. The Buffalo management claims that Flood was secured from St. Louis. Before St. Louis can dispose of him Fort Wayne must first receive $300 draft money and as this has never been paid Buffalo has no chance to keep Tim.

"Whitey" Guese arrived in Indianapolis yesterday and the papers of the capital city are pleased with his condition and believe he is certain to make a showing for Watkins' "coming champions."

McGraw and Robinson still persist that they will not play in St. Louis and Stanley Robison says they will or they will not be in the national game at all.

BIG GROCERY HOUSE MOVES

NEW LOCATION FOR A. H. PERFECT & COMPANY.

Have Closed a Long Lease for the Bash Building at Columbia and Harrison Streets.

The wholesale grocery house of A. H. Perfect & Co. this morning closed a long term lease with Charles S. Bash for the building at the corner of Harrison and West Columbia streets. This is the building occupied heretofore by the Greatest Grocery and the Imperial Manufacturing company, which was recently destroyed by fire.

Mr. Bash has already let the contract for repairing the damage done by fire and a fifth story will be added to the structure. The entire building is to be occupied by A. H. Perfect & Co., and they will have much more room than in their present Calhoun street location. Mr. Bash believes he can have the building ready for the new tenants in ninety days.

MASONRY TO PAY ITS TRIBUTE

FUNERAL OF CHRISTIAN BOSEKER TOMORROW.

Pall Bearers Selected From Membership of Fort Wayne Commandery—Other Mortuary Matters.

The pall bearers who will officiate at the funeral of the late Christian Boseker tomorrow have been selected from among his brethren of Fort Wayne commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, and are as follows: Allen Zollars, James Gavin, Dr. G. L. Greenawalt, Willis Hattersley, James M. Henry and E. F. Liebman. The services will be held at 1:30 o'clock from the residence, 37 Brackenridge street, and at 2 o'clock from the First Baptist church. Rev. Hensen will officiate. The interment will be at Lindenwood.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Stahlhut.—The funeral services of Frederick Stahlhut will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence, 4 Hendricks street, and at 2 o'clock from Emanuel Lutheran church. Rev. Gross will officiate.

Sister Mary Bonosa.—Funeral services of Sister Mary Bonosa will be held Monday morning at 8 o'clock from St. Joseph's chapel.

FOR MEMBERS ONLY.

A misapprehension, growing out of false reports, exists that the recently organized new Fort Wayne club, which reopened the old Fort Wayne club house Thursday evening, is open to the public. The management deny this positively and specifically. They say the club will be open only to members and admission is by membership card.

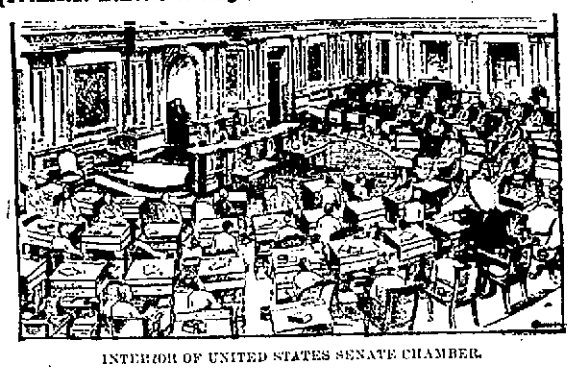
GENERAL FANA SURRENDERS.

Manila, March 31.—The Chinese general, Fana, who has been terrorizing and devastating the province of Panay, has surrendered at Legaspi to Brigadier General Kobbe, who is bringing him to Manila.

Roach & Albanus, 31 E. Berry St., Agents for the Columbus Buggy Co. 24tf

CATARRH A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

[Prominent members of Congress that owe their health to Pe-ru-na.]



INTERIOR OF UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER.

Our nation is passing through a great political crisis. Whether our national policy is to be one of territorial expansion, or whether we are to remain aloof from international complications, is the supreme question confronting our Congress. The attention of the world is directed toward us. The deliberations of our Congress have come to be of international importance.

But this consideration affects only our external welfare. Our domestic problems are not one bit less important. We have serious questions before us that relate only to home interests. Chief among them is the health of our people. Catarrh has already become a national curse. Its ravages extend from ocean to ocean. More than one-half of the people are affected by it. It has become such a serious matter that it has passed the boundaries of the medical profession and become a national question. Senators are talking about it; Congressmen are discussing it. They are not only considering the extent and chronic nature of the disease, but the possibility of finding a national remedy to meet this national calamity.

Cong Howard from Alabama.

Congressman Howard.

"I have taken Pe-ru-na now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Pe-ru-na as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers. M. W. Howard, Fort Payne, Ala."

Congressman Worthington.

Hon. H. G. Worthington, Congressman from Nevada, and Ex-Minister to Argentine Republic, says in a letter written to Dr. Hartman:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your remedies. I have taken one bottle of Pe-ru-na and it has benefited immensely a case of catarrh of some months standing. I cordially commend its use to all similarly afflicted. H. G. Worthington, Washington, D. C."

Congressman Snover.

"I have found Pe-ru-na a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough resulting from catarrhal trouble. Horace G. Snover, Port Austin, Mich."

Congressman Brewer.

Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

"I have used one bottle of Pe-ru-na for lassitude, and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic it is excellent. In the short time I have used it, it has done me a great deal of good. Willis Brewer, Hayneville, Ala."

Congressman Meekison.

Congressman Meekison.

Hon. David Meekison, Member of Congress from Ohio, says of Pe-ru-na: "I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty year's standing. David Meekison, Napoleon, O."

United States Senator Sullivan.

"I desire to say that I have been taking Pe-ru-na for some time for catarrh, and have found it an excellent medicine, giving me more relief than anything I have ever taken. W. V. Sullivan, Oxford, Miss."

United States Senator McEnery.

Hon. S. D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na:

"Pe-ru-na is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it. S. D. McEnery, New Orleans, Louisiana."

Congressman W. P. Brownlow.

"I have suffered with catarrh of the stomach for several years and for the past twelve months was in an exceedingly critical condition. My attention was called to your Pe-ru-na and I began to use it, and my improvement was noticeable after the first three days. I have taken three bottles of the medicine and I feel satisfied that I am now almost if not permanently cured. In connection with the Pe-ru-na, I have used your Man-a-lin for biliousness and torpid liver. I regard it as the best medicine for this purpose that I have ever used. Having been benefited so much myself, I give you this statement that others may be likewise benefited. W. P. Brownlow, M. C., Jonesboro, Tenn."

For a free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh," address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

To My Customers and Friends.

I have sold out my interest in the firm of Solliday, Hite & Co., and on

Thursday Morning, April 5th

will resume my old connection with the Foster Furniture and Carpet company, of this city. Any favors you may show me, either in purchasing goods yourselves, or in sending your friends to me, who have Furniture and Carpets to buy, I shall greatly appreciate. As has always been my custom, I shall be ever ready to assist you in any way I can, representing goods to you just as they are, and endeavoring to serve you honestly, faithfully and promptly.

Very respectfully,

Charles A. Feistkorn

Referring to the above, we voice not only our own sentiments, but also those of our customers, when we express our satisfaction at having Mr. Feistkorn again with us. He will have charge of our fine Carpet salesroom in conjunction with Mr. Studor, Mr. Smith and Mr. Mausbaum. Thus manned, our Carpet Department will this spring further outclass all competition than ever before. Mr. Samuel J. Betz will remain at the head of our Carpet laying force and Miss Louisa Berning will continue in charge of the making rooms.

Certainly no firm in the city is so well equipped for doing the Carpet business so promptly, so well, and so entirely to the satisfaction of its patrons.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Co.

Roach & Albanus, 31 E. Berry St., Agents for the Columbus Buggy Co. 24tf

Miss Lola McClure, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to her home in Wabash.

Mother's Story of Baby's Cure

Of a Most Distressing Humor by the Cuticura Remedies.

When our baby was a week old, eczema appeared on the top of her head and spread all over her scalp, face, and forehead, forming one mass of sores. You can realize how much she must have suffered, when she scratched at times till the blood ran intermingled with water. Our family doctor's treatment proved ineffectual, as the disorder, instead of abating, developed more. We then stopped all medical treatment, and commenced with CUTICURA REMEDIES. We used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA Ointment, and CUTICURA SOAP, all traces of the eczema disappeared, the skin and scalp were left perfectly clear and smooth, and she was entirely cured.

MRS. E. BUTLER,

My oldest boy, age nine years, was troubled with sores on different parts of the body, especially on the leg, about twenty-four in all. They were about the size of a five-cent piece, and would fester very much and eject a pus. They were very painful. After my above experience with the cure of my little girl with CUTICURA REMEDIES, I did not bother with the doctor in this case, but gave him the CUTICURA treatment which completely cured him in four weeks. MRS. E. BUTLER, 1289 3d Ave., S. Brooklyn, N. Y.

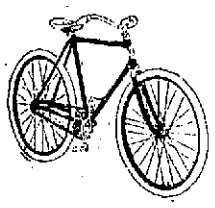
Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

AND REST FOR TIRED MOTHERS in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, greatest of emollient skin cures. This treatment, assisted in the severer cases by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, affords instant relief, permits rest for parent and sleep for child, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, pimply, and crusted skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT, Price, THE SET, $1.25; or, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c., CUTICURA Ointment, 50c., CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 50c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Kind of Humor," free.

Save Your Hair with warm shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp when, all else fails.

The Best 2 Non-Trust Bicycles.

The Record.



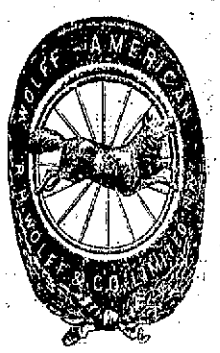
Think of this bicycle, a 1900 pattern, brass lined tubing, same as the "Orient" guaranteed tires, seat post cluster, the same as the Stearns, adjustable handle bars, nickeling and finish as good as any $40 bike. Expander in seat and head and all this for $25.00.

Or in a 3 Crown pattern, entire head nickel plated, Sterling guaranteed tires, same price, or without 3 Crown, for only $20.00.

$10.00 down and $5 a month.

No such offers anywhere except at

The Wolf American.



For the lovers of the exquisite the Wolf American.

The lightest, strongest and finest bicycle made.

Guaranteed not for a season, but as long as you ride it.

Racer, 19½ pounds. Roadster, 22 pounds. Either guaranteed for road work.

Only bicycle made with 40 spokes in rear wheel; every frame copper plated, then nickel plated before translution enamel is applied, making it the prettiest enameled bicycle in the world, excepting none. New oiling devise; needs oiling but once a season. No matter what wheel you are going to buy, look at the Wolf American first.

A. C. KATT,

84 Clinton St. Opp. Post Office.

Largest stock of bicycle sundries. Repair shop. 100 brilliant Gas Lamps, $1.40 while they last. 200 Bicycle Stands, well worth 75c, at 10c.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower. Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co. Room 21, Bass Blk., over First National Bank, 77 Calhoun. Take elevator to fourth floor.

Attention Wheelmen!

Now is the time to have your wheel put in order for the season.

We will clean, oil and adjust your bicycle for $1.00.

We will clean, oil and adjust your bicycle and true wheels for $1.50.

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Agents Columbia Bicycle.

TO LOAN—$6,500 home money, in small sums, at 6 per cent.; other money, 5 per cent. W. E. Doud over Old National bank. 7tf

STEAMER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMER.

NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY

Ethiopia....Noon, Apr. 7 | Cit. of Rome Noon May 5
Anchoria...Noon, Apr 21 | Ethiopia Noon May 12
Astoria.....June 2, July 11, August 15
City of Rome.....June 2, June 30 September 8
Furnessia.....May 19, June 23, July 28

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Or with tour embracing Scotland, England and Ireland. Berths must be reserved now for best accommodation. Apply to any of our local agents or

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate Charges. Get the Best.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs 'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy,

FORT WAYNE MANAGER FOR THE INDIANA VIAVI CO.

98 E. WAYNE STREET.

Consultation free from 12 to 2 p. m. Illustrated lectures to ladies "On Health," Wednesday 2:30 p. m. in Grand Army hall, Electric Building. Take elevator.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Olds and daughter, Carlie, have returned from a trip to California.

LOCAL NEWS.

Walter Seavey has returned from a trip to Toledo.

J. E. McElfatrick, of Toledo, is the guest of city friends.

Miss Bessie Colerick entertained informally on Friday evening.

The Lakeside Social club met in Dittoe's hall on Friday evening.

Louis Peltier, who has been ill all winter, is able to be about again.

Dr. G. W. McCaskey has returned from a professional visit to Chicago.

A number of High school boys will give a dance in Hanker's hall this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McDonald, of Bluffton, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Rev. A. J. Douglas, of LaOtto, was in Fort Wayne yesterday afternoon on business.

Mrs. G. F. McFadden, of Bluffton, who was the guest of Fort Wayne friends, has returned home.

The safe of L. Brames became obstreperous yesterday and M. Reilling opened it in about twenty minutes.

The Boys Brotherhood club and New Century Guard meet at the Elektron building at 2 o'clock Sunday.

John Goodfellow, R. J. Howard, E. K. Strong and son, Robert, were visitors in Fort Wayne yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. J. A. Herman and daughter are visiting the family of John Herman in Troy township, Whitley county.

Henry Courdevay has purchased from Henry H. Meyer the house and lot No. 19, Romy & Balte's addition, for $2,300.

Mrs. Walter P. Sargent, of Chicago, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Myers, returned home today.

Mrs. L. Raifsnyder, who has been ill for the past two months, has suffered a relapse and is now in a critical conditon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Jourdain, of Cosperville, Ind., will soon move to Fort Wayne and make this city their future home.

The quarterly meeting of the B'nai B'rith will be held on Sunday evening, at which the reports of the officers will be read.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Anders entertained on Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Ander's sister, Miss Jennie Shafer, of Lima, O.

Mrs. Ezra Wood, of this city, visited Mrs. Samuel Doutt in Warsaw this week. She will go to her new home in Pennsylvania next week.

Mrs. Mary Daley has purchased from Mrs. Rose McCafferty the property at the corner of Webster and Dawson streets for a consideration of $1,600.

The members of the F. W. B. B. club enjoyed a supper in Shuman's hall on Thursday evening. Music was furnished by the ladies' quartet of the club.

Rev. Jacob Hershiser, of Maysville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Sonder, of Fairfield avenue. Rev. Hershiser is en route to his home in Shelby, O.

W. H. Hess, of Columbia City, is in Fort Wayne discussing Sunday school work with the Allen county workers. Mr. Hess will return home tomorrow evening.

Rev. L. J. Motschman has removed from the corner of Nelson and Jefferson streets to No. 131 West Jefferson street, in the house formerly occupied by Rev. P. J. Rice.

Fort Wayne Lotus Group meets Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Elektron building, East Berry street. The Lotus Group is an unsectarian school open to the public.

Ernest, Howard and Erret Williams, children of Frank Williams, of this city, are in Huntington this week visiting with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Moffett.

Mrs. George Boyd and daughter, Ruth, of Columbia City, are in Fort Wayne for a few days. They are here to attend Mrs. Frank Langhour, who today underwent an operation at one of the local hospitals. Mrs. Langhour and Mrs. Boyd are sisters.

Mrs. M. L. Jones entertained the members of the Rome City club on Friday afternoon most delightfully. Progressive pedro was played and three prizes were awarded to those having the largest number of points. The winners were Mrs. A. L. Randall, Mrs. K. K. Wheelock and Mrs. W. J. Vesey.

The chicken pie social that was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Theibolt, of 70 Erie street, for the benefit of Heidelberg church was very successful. It was one of the largest gatherings the ladies of the church have entertained for some time. In entertaining the guests Mrs. Theibolt was assisted by Mesdames Don Ersig, Robert Gaven, Frank Leikauf, Muhler and Waxenfelder.

Anselm Fuelber, city editor of the Staats Zeitung, accompanied by his wife and son, Otto, leave this evening for New York, where they will sail for Germany. They will visit the former home of Mr. Fuelber in Polack, province of Schlesion, after which they will go to Berlin and thence to Paris, where they will attend the exposition. They will be gone three months. Mr. Fuelber's position on the Staats Zeitung will be filled by Martin Heuer.

J. C. Peters has returned from a visit in Chicago.

Mr. Lamb, of Payne, Ohio, is the guest of friends in the city.

Page Yarnelle is visiting friends in Indianapolis for a few days.

A. G. Work, of Brookston, Ind., was a visitor in the city on Friday.

H. H. Neekamp, of Monroeville, transacted business in the city on Friday.

The E. F. C. T. auxiliary will have a meeting Tuesday at 2 p. m. in the Trainmen's hall. A large attendance is requested.

Rev. E. W. Allen will address the young people at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock on "Popular Amusements."

The Ladies' auxiliary of the B. R. T. will give a "hard times" social at the home of Mrs. Lichtenwalter in the near future. A prize will be awarded for the most comical costume.

F. A. Briant, of West Superior, Wis., who has been visiting friends in the city for several months, returned home today. Mr. Briant formerly resided here and is now proprietor of one of the largest lumber mills in Wisconsin.

TO SETTLE A GRIEVANCE.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last Monday evening the delegates from the Street Railway Employes' association presented a grievance in which they claimed that Motorman Hutchinson, one of the promoters of the new union, had been discharged without sufficient cause. The grievance was referred to the committee on arbitration and members of the committee yesterday called on Manager A. L. Scott, who declined to treat with them. He stated that he would prefer to treat with representatives of the street railway employes and the Trades Council committee will so report to the central body. The Street Railway union will be advised to send a committee to Mr. Scott.

HACKMEN TO ORGANIZE.

The livery and hackmen of the city will hold a meeting at Fred Meyers' livery barn on Washington boulevard some evening next week for the purpose of forming a protective organization. It is claimed that prices have been ruined by bitter competition during the past few months and an effort will be made to agree on a list of prices which can be lived up to.

E. P. ELLIOTT COMING.

Mr. E. P. Elliott, who will present "Christopher, Jr." on the evening of April 3 is classed with Mr. Leland Powers as one of the great impersonators before the American public. Mr. Elliott is original to the letter and is a clever comedian. His plays are stories of today and are not hackneyed nor worn threadbare and have the distinction of being great platform successes. This entertainment will close the course given by the Woman's Club League and arrangements are being made to conduct another course next year, the outline of which will be presented at the coming entertainment.

Any Weak Person

can gain strength on

Grape-Nuts

A member of the Chicago Press Club, Mrs. F. M. Black, 76 20th St., Chicago, says she has obtained so much benefit from Grape Nuts food that she wishes to offer a voluntary testimonial: "Three months ago I had an illness which reduced me greatly; when convalescent I wanted a great deal to eat, but nothing seemed to satisfy me.

"Very soon after a meal I felt that sense of emptiness, 'an aching void' as it were, though really not hungry. The fact is, the food I was then taking was not properly assimilated and I was improperly nourished, which accounted for my lack of vitality and weak condition, constant exhaustion and inability to gain my flesh.

"I started in on Grape-Nuts food, husband laughing good humoredly at the time. I ate it with cream, and the result was most surprising. After the first dish of it I felt a great sense of satisfaction. I have now been using Grape-Nuts but a week; have gained several pounds, the old gnawing has gone entirely. I retire and sleep well at night, whereas I used to awake in the night and was unable to sleep again until I had taken some sort of food.

"Husband is much surprised at the result and tried Grape-Nuts himself. He is delighted with the food. With best wishes for the great food and its makers, I am, respectfully yours."

WANTED.

WANTED—A young girl to help take care of children. 27 Baker St.

WANTED—Work of any kind by young man; can give good reference. Address "Work," this office. 31-tf

WANTED—A competent woman to cook, wash and iron; good wages. Apply to Mrs. R. C. Bell, 130 West Wayne. 31-tf

WANTE—Three or four unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; centrally located. Address Box 3, Sentinel.

WANTED—An experienced dressmaker who can cut and fit to go in partnership. Address May Wolf, Montpelier, Ind. 31-2t

WANTED—I will loan $2,000 or any part of it on real estate security at 6 per cent. interest; no commission; no agents. Address Box 2, Sentinel.

WANTED TO RENT— A good modern house, south side, for desirable party, between Calhoun and Fairfield avenue preferred. Address J. W., Letter Carrier No. 1. 31-tf

WANTED—Men everywhere to travel; $15.00 weekly; also expenses and commission; some local; no fake. Address "Sales Department" 3943 Market St., Philadelphia. sat-m17-31

WANTED—500 stoves and ranges to repair; work done at your house; satisfaction guaranteed; stoves made to "bake or no pay." C. M. Maxwell, 200 Calhoun. Phone 427 South.

WANTED—A new kitchen utensil or household article to manufacture; I have a place for a good invention of this kind. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 3d&wt2

WANTED—Salesmen to sell imported and domestic liquors, principally fine Kentucky whiskies and blends, case and barrel goods, to jobbers and saloon trade. Good chance to the right man; salary or commission. Address R. S. Strader & Son, 69 and 71 Water St., Lexington, Ky. 30-stf

WANTED—Every lady who is a sufferer of female trouble to call at 217 E. Wayne St. to secure the remedies known as Woman's Relief and Grand-Pa's Blood Tonic. Special days for callers Monday and Thursday afternoons. Mrs. A. Feidheiser, General Agent. Bell 'phone 854.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board, at 46 East Jefferson St.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; bath room; with or without board. Apply 128 W. Main St. 29-31

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

FOR RENT—House, 334 West Washington street; seven rooms and bath; in good condition. Apply, 120 E. Wayne St. 31t2

FOR RENT—No. 135 W. Wayne street, 5-room cottage, newly papered and painted. Inquire at 135 W. Wayne street.

FOR RENT—Elegant office rooms, formerly occupied by Home Telephone Co. Inquire, T. H. Hofer, Room 21, Bank block. 19tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room; down stairs; for rent; suitable for two young men or married couple. 46 Douglas Ave.

FOR RENT—Five rooms, south of Wayne club on Harrison St.; suitable for offices or residence. Inquire of Breen & Morris. 31-w-s-5t

FOR RENT—Two very desirable furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; positively no children. Call, 172 Hulman St. 3-30-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished room, with first-class table board; bath, hot and cold water and every modern convenience. 107 East Washington St. 29t3

FOR RENT—Flats, second and third floors 47 East Main street; gas, water and electric lights; five rooms each floor. L. J. Bobilya, room 22, Bank block. 20-tf

FOR RENT—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1052, new 'phone. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Residence property on W. Berry St.; house on Jesse St. at $3.50 per month; rooms at 39 Grand St.; 80 acres in Aboite township will be sold in 40 or 20 acre tracts to suit purchaser; loans on farm and city property at 5 and 5½ per cent. 15 W. Main St., Swayne & Swayne. 3-22-1m

WANTED.

WANTED—Bean pickers at W. A. Ross, 27 W. Columbia St. 30t2

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 55 East Wayne street. 29-tf

WANTED—To buy a second-hand 2-seated carriage. Address Carriage, care Sentinel. 30-2t

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family; good wages. Apply 90 West Main street.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, up stairs. 13-tf

WANTED—Crocheters to crochet for us at home; good pay. Chicago Crochet Co., 4825 Ashland avenue, Chicago. m31-apr7-14-21-28

WANTED—To employ ladies and gentlemen; reference required Call Saturday or Monday. 123 Rivermet ave. 30t2

WANTED—A good cook; no washing or ironing; the best wages paid. Inquire at 99 E. Wayne St. Ring front door bell. 26-tf

WANTED—Traveling salesman who can handle a side line of dry goods for fall on commission. Bryn Mawr Mills, Philadelphia, Pa. m31-apr7

WANTED—A lady or gentleman to canvass the city for a fast selling article. Inquire at 300 South Calhoun St. Home phone 523 South. 27tf

WANTED—Position by a young lady to do general office work; can operate Smith Premier, Remington or Caligraph. Address, B., care this office. 26t6

WANTED TO RENT—A farm on the share plan to furnish half and to take half; have $500.00 that I will put in live stock. Address "W," Sentinel.

WANTED—Girls for general housework; good wages; men want work in hotel, good reference. Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, 128 Calhoun St., upstairs. 16tf

WANTED—Well known, self-made Chicago business man, wealthy, good morals, has nice home for amiable refined wife. Bachelor, 3054 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Man to deliver and collect in Fort Wayne and vicinity; $15.00 a week and expenses. Address Delivery Department, People's Co., 40th and Market streets, Philadelphia, Pa. m31-apr7

WANTED—Man over 21 to travel in Indiana; moderate salary to start and all expenses; permanent position if satisfactory; self-addressed envelope for reply. Manager, 202 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Men to advertise and introduce our soaps and specialties, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, appoint sub-agents; steady work; $12 weekly and expenses. Marvel Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—If you want money on your household furniture, horses, carriages, pianos and other like security on easy payments, everything left in your possession, call and see us. The Reliance Loan Co., Room 6, Arcade, upstairs, open every evening. 18-1mo

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 24tf

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade in college; 8 weeks term completes; two years' apprenticeship saved; steady practice and expert instructions furnished; positions guaranteed; busy season now; catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 31-6t

WANTED—Paper hangers to remember that people sometimes find fault with a good job of hanging because the paper does not please them. The wide-awake paper hanger knows this and increases his trade by sending his customers straight to L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street, where they can always find wall paper to please them in any grade from the cheapest to the best See the big line. 15eod1m

WANTED—An established $250,000 Ohio corporation composed of business men rated upwards of five million dollars (furnishing highest banking and commercial references) operating on the Carnegie co-operative plan, whereby all employes holding responsible positions are financially interested in the company, desires correspondence and personal interviews with high class men of broad experience, strict integrity and ability to handle finances and subordinates, for the position of district manager upon a salary of $125 per month and a commission on business in territory assigned; to comply with co-operative plan and to obviate giving of bond a cash investment $500 to $2,500 absolutely necessary. Address W. B. Walker, Auditor, 59 Hartford Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very cheap if sold at once, saloon furniture. Call at grocery, 106 Broadway. 29t6

FOR SALE—Good 8-room house on Lavina St.; pavement paid; $2,500. W. E. Doud, Cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Nice cottage and large lot near DeWald and Miner Sts.; price only $1,100. W. E. Doud, Cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New, elegant slate roof modern house; south side; owner non-resident; will sell at $800 less than cost. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Several nice building lots on W. Fourth St.; price from $550 up; pavement paid. W. E. Doud, Cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New 8-room modern residence, between Washington boulevard and W. Jefferson; $2,000, if sold at once. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—An elegant 9-room modern residence on South Calhoun St., near Woodlawn; with good barn; $3,750. W. E. Doud, Cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building corner of Berry and Harrison streets, known as the Ninde block. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—Several desirable homes or investment properties; carriage always in waiting; will show you in any part of city. W. E. Doud, Cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 investment; new business block less than one square from new court house; rents for $504.00 per year; price, $6,000. L. J. Bobilya, 22 Bank block. 14tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—An invalid chair; can be used for lying down or sitting up; cane back and bottom; as good as new; will sell cheap. Mrs. Mary Hall, Spy Run ave., cor. of Elizabeth St. 31-2t

FOR SALE—A party having traded for nice 7-room residence, very desirable southwest location, will make a $400 discount for quick sale; is well rented. W. E. Doud, cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7tf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well; city water; best of reasons for selling. Call or address M. F. Schmelzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long Bldg. 23-tf

FOR SALE—Lot 20x150 feet, on west side Calhoun St., between Brackenridge and Douglas ave., for $4,000; a bargain for someone; lot 184 Fletcher's addition for $125; 3 lots on St. Marys ave. at $150 each. Schrader & Wilson, No. 7 Court St., first floor.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A small farm of 31 acres, 7 miles from city; well improved; I also will sell the property 305 East Lewis street; this is a new piece of property, well located; also a fine barn on premises; payments to suit purchaser; or will take part trade. Inquire of Ben R. Barva, 15 West Main street, or 305 East Lewis street. 3-eod-1mo

FOR SALE—A fine dairy farm of 110 acres in Adams county, 3½ miles east of Decatur, on the Van Wert road; a six room house with cellar, good bank barn 80x40, good granary in the barn and other necessary buildings, good drove-well and windmill and tank house; 100 acres cleared, well fenced and well tiled and under fine cultivation; 48 acres of meadow, 23 acres of wheat, plenty of all kinds of fruit; ½ mile from school; 1 mile from graded school; 3 churches, 1½ miles; will sell at a bargain; small payments, low interest, or will take city dwelling property or a small farm close to Fort Wayne as part pay. Ben R. Barva, 15 W. Main or 305 E. Lewis St. 7w4t-108tf

LOST.

LOST—A white Lewellyn bird dog. Finder return same to Robert Spice, 48 W. Main St., and receive reward.

LOST—Wednesday evening, on Calhoun or Washington, a silver padlock for bracelet, with the name Alice, 1900, engraved on. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.

In 1830 the first steamer direct from Glasgow to New York, the ill-fated City of Glasgow, was launched and in 1851, though only 1,650 tons, she struck on a rock near Renfrew, and the Clyde trust had years of work before it could blast that rock away.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

Lundborg's

"Swiss Rose"

is lasting, withal delicate, and wondrously true to nature.

Sold by All Druggists.

March 15-eod-4mo

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

TONIGHT.

Volunteers of America—Religious services in the armory, No. 203 Calhoun street, near Montgomery.
T. P. A.—Regular monthly meeting of Post A.
Lodges—Rathbone Sisters, No. 31.

Mark Hanna may have a bad leg, but he will have some consolation of making other legs bad before the campaign is over.

Senator Pettus counsels the republicans in the senate to caucus on Mr. Beveridge, but there is a bunch of republican senators who would much prefer to hold a wake over him.

Mr. Havemeyer, who does a bit of business in the sugar line, says he thinks Porto Rico entitled to free trade. And the remark is all right as to the principle, but it looks as though it was loaded.

A law making prize fighting illegal has been enacted in the state of New York, but it does not go into effect until next September, which allows plenty of time to pull off all the big events now scheduled and others that are in prospect.

Senator Beveridge is all right now on the Porto Rican tariff, but he has promised to get wrong if the balance of his party in the senate insists on being wrong. That is only baiting the outrage and the junior senator from Indiana will find that he neither placates his opposers in the senate nor holds esteem outside of it.

Ex-President Harrison seems to be finding a good many things in the present administration not to his taste as an American. There is pretty good evidence that he has written Secretary of State Hay a letter setting out that this government's attitude toward the Boers since war began is considerably out of plumb from an American standpoint. The general's opinion may not do the Boers any good, but it will make Americans think no better of the detestable sentiment that has been propogated from the state department of late.

This is the last day of March and no one will bid the month farewell with a sigh. March weather is always capricious and ugly, sandwiching a week of snow, slush, sleet and raw winds between two days of sunshine, but the month just closing comes near establishing a precedent for nastiness. The last thirty days have been peculiarly trying to health and sickness has been prevalent much above the average. April will be welcomed with open arms, of which we hope there may be appreciation.

Senator Beveridge realizes that the higher the rise the harder the fall. His Philippine speech early in the session gave him reputation, prestige and power. His Porto Rican speech has undone him, though it was as good as the other. When Senator Beveridge, over a week ago was prevailed upon to defer his Porto Rican free trade speech, it was in the hope that a compromise might be arranged, or, if not, that the senator would postpone his remarks indefinitely. But the senator was determined to speak and he has been outlawed by the tariff rapists of his own party in the senate. He was deliberately, studiously and brutally snubbed when he delivered his speech Thursday. No senators of his party would listen to him. And he alienated what sympathy and support his free trade views entitled him to have by announcing that if he could not vote the way he believes he ought to vote he will vote the way he believes he ought not to vote. This unencouraging concession only the more embitters the tariff senators, who will not forgive him for having stirred up all the trouble in the first place.

The late Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, was one of the best loved rabbis who has ever ministered to Hebrews in this country. The affection in which he was held by all who knew him was striking. As the founder and head of the Hebrew Union college in Cincinnati he came into intimate contact with hundreds of Hebrews and they loved him as their father. Desiring to honor the memory of Dr. Wise the alumni of the college who attended his funeral endorsed the project to raise a half a million dollar endowment fund for the college and it is to be known as the Dr. Wise memorial fund. It is expected to raise the fund by the time of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the college in the fall.

Among the "unwritten laws" of the senate of the United States are some that are almost imbecile and others that will always want the approval of common good manners. It is not a delectable sight to see senators exhibiting spite, pique and puerile resentment at the efforts of younger members to be heard on the floor. The spectacle, the other day when Senator Beveridge spoke, of those "most potent, grave and reverend signors" in cool and solemn displeasure turning their backs on a colleague who was addressing them was a sight it is a pity the senate cannot see as the public sees it. Mr. Beveridge is a representative of Indiana and as the senator from a sovereign state is entitled to as ready and respectful and considerate and frequent hearing as the oldest member of the senate. The "unwritten laws" of the senate do not and never can excuse an indecent disregard for the ordinary courtesies.

THE JEFFERSONIAN LEAGUE

DISCUSSIONS TO BE HAD AT EACH MEETING.

The League Votes in Favor of the Chicago Platform—Other Business Transacted.

The Jeffersonian League held an interesting meeting last evening in the democratic headquarters. Some members of the club favor running a special train to Indianapolis at the time of the democratic state convention in June, but no decided action was taken, the matter being postponed until a later meeting.

Joseph Mason was presented with a handsome badge as a compliment for his hustling ability in disposing of tickets to the Jeffersonian banquet. Charles Eckart made the presentation speech and Joe responded in a few well chosen remarks.

The club decided that hereafter there would be weekly discussions and a committee to appoint speakers and select subjects was appointed. The committee is composed of Hon. G. W. Loutitt, H. A. Plumadore and E. E. Nicodemus. The committee announced that W. H. Reed would lead the discussion at the next meeting of the club. The subject has not been chosen.

It was decided to organize a glee club to assist in entertaining audiences during the campaign.

By a unanimous vote the club endorsed the democratic platform of 1896. Short speeches were made by Charles Shonts, N. D. Doughman, Mr. Loutitt and Mr. Reed and the club adjourned.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Dyspepsia. Trial, 20 for 5c.

Finest line of spring suitings ever shown in Fort Wayne are now at
RABUS',
6-eod14t 16 W. Berry St.

See the new line of boys' caps at Patterson's.

Call on H. A. Kirchefer for interior decoration; old houses made new; new houses beautified; wall hangings in artistic designs. 15 Arcade. 'Phone 1302. 31-3t

Master Beverly Coleman, of 76 John street, entertained a number of play-mates Friday afternoon in honor of his tenth birthday. Games furnished the pleasure for the afternoon, after which a dainty supper was served.

NEW DONORS COME FORWARD

MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE FACTORY FUND.

Total Amount Now Pledged is $8,750—Some Territory Has Not Yet Been Canvassed.

Subscriptions for the purchase of a site for the Withington factory have now reached a total of $8,750, and the committees have not yet been able to get into some of the eastern sections of the city. Up to noon today the list was as follows:

THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Estate of J. K. Edgerton	$250 00
Berghoff Brewing Co.	200 00
C. L. Centlivre Brewing Co.	200 00
The W. L. Carnahan Co.	$100 00
Fort Wayne Trust Co.	100 00
Hoffman Bros	100 00
Peter Certia	100 00
Fred J. Hayden	100 00
Tri-State Building & Loan Association	100 00
Dr. E. J. Banning	100 00
First National Bank	100 00
Indiana Furniture Co.	100 00
D. N. Foster Furniture Co.	100 00
The People's Store	100 00
Benjamin Lehman	100 00
George W. Pixley	100 00
Wolf & Dessauer	100 00
Moellering Bros. & Millard	100 00
Charles S. Bash	100 00
Charles McCulloch	100 00
F. H. McCulloch	100 00
Mary McC. Marshall	100 00
Louise Yale	100 00
Seavey Hardware Co.	100 00
Charles A. Wilding	100 00
Charles F. Pfeiffer	100 00
W. H. Drier	100 00
Frank Alderman	100 00
The Fort Wayne Sentinel	100 00
Louis Fox	100 00
G. E. Bursley & Co.	100 00
A. Hattersley & Sons	100 00
A. B. Trentman	100 00
John Mohr, jr.	100 00
Henry M. Williams	100 00
Jenney Electric Light and Power Co.	100 00
The Geo. DeWald company	100 00
Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.	100 00
Rurode Dry Goods Co.	100 00
W. D. Page	100 00
The Journal-Gazette Co.	100 00
Henry C. Paul	100 00
A. H. Perfect	100 00
Old National Bank	100 00
White National Bank	100 00
Hamilton National Bank	100 00
Fisher Bros. and H. J. Miller	100 00
White Fruit House	100 00
Fort Wayne Traction Co.	100 00
D. F. Sieling	50 00
W. P. Breen	50 00
Jacob Klett & Sons	50 00
Allen County Building and Loan Association	50 00
Edward Gilmartin	50 00
Citizens' Trust Co.	50 00
A. Mergentheim	50 00
William Hahn & Co.	50 00
C. A. Miller	50 00
Pickard Bros	50 00
Soliday, Hite & Co.	50 00
Pape Furniture Co.	50 00
Schrader & Wilson	50 00
L. F. Curdes	50 00
M. F. Kang	50 00
S. Freiberger & Bro.	50 00
Frank Dry Goods Co.	50 00
City Carriage Works	50 00
William Moellering	50 00
O. N. Heaton	50 00
Troy Steam Laundry	50 00
W. J. Vesey	50 00
Hoosier Manufacturing Co.	50 00
C. H. Waltemath	50 00
Home Telephone Co.	50 00
Robert L. Romy	50 00
W. E. Doud	35 00
Fort Wayne Lumber Co.	25 00
Volney Parks	25 00
George Hermann	25 00
Dr. K. K. Wheelock	25 00
Banner Laundering Co.	25 00
Alex. H. Staub	25 00
S. D. Bitler	25 00
Henry Franke	25 00
William Pape & Son	25 00
George H. Krudop	25 00
Dr. M. Harrod	25 00
Friend of the cause	25 00
A. Shrimpton	25 00
A. F. Glutting	25 00
H. P. Scherer	25 00
Coverdale & Archer	25 00
Seibert & Good	25 00
L. C. Hunter	25 00
Hermann Michael	25 00
John Ferguson	25 00
Dr. E. J. McOscar	25 00
Rothschild Bros	25 00
K. J. Bauer	25 00
Henry Hilgeman	25 00
Robert Spice	25 00
Julia F. Randall	25 00
A. A. Chapin	25 00
Charles Falk	25 00
James Taft	25 00
August Bruder	25 00
Roach & Albanus	25 00
E. W. Cook	25 00
A. Vogeley	25 00
Val Rocholl	25 00
Adam Neumeier	25 00
D. C. Fisher	25 00
S. Freistoffer	25 00
C. B. Fitch	25 00
E. J. Golden	25 00
Kratzsch Bros	25 00
Bell Clothing Co.	25 00
Seidel Bros	25 00
I. Mautner	25 00
Wayne Dry Goods Co.	25 00
John Rabus	25 00
Thieme Bros	25 00
L. Jaxtheimer & Son	25 00
J. H. Hartman	25 00
O. S. Hanna	25 00
A Friend of the cause	25 00
Welker & Nablo	25 00
G. B. Grimme	25 00
M. App	25 00
O. B. Fitch	25 00
Jacobs Shoe Store	25 00
L. Fortriede	25 00
Hartman Bros	25 00
Drelbelbiss Abstract Co.	25 00
Kuhne & Co.	25 00
J. C. Heller & Co.	25 00
C. C. Schlatter & Co.	25 00
H. C. Berghoff	25 00
F. M. Randall	25 00
Fred Kreibaum	25 00
Emmet Martin	25 00
Fay P. Randall	25 00
Wilkins Bros	25 00
Ora Senney	25 00
Archer Printing Co.	25 00
Seelig Bros	25 00
Charles W. Scherer	20 00
G. H. Loesch	20 00
Christian Franke	15 00
Jacob H. Feichter	10 00
H. W. Kohrmann	10 00
Jacob Hartman	10 00
Model Steam Baking Co.	10 00
Theo. Thurward	10 00
James E. Graham	10 00
C. E. Graves	10 00
J. E. Beahler	10 00
George W. McKee	10 00
J. K. McCracken	10 00
J. Y. Shoaff & Co.	10 00
Frank X. Schuhler	10 00
F. E. Stouder	10 00
Henry Monning	10 00
J. C. Peltier	10 00
Cooney Bayer	10 00
Paul E. Wolf	10 00
Charles Daugherty	10 00
P. G. Kuttner	10 00
Edwin Rich	10 00
F. H. Bohne	10 00
John C. Hinton	5 00
C. Scherer	5 00
William F. Workman	5 00
E. R. Gesaman	5 00
L. J. Libbing & Co.	5 00
Mertz & Son	5 00
Alfred Grindle	5 00
A. R. Hills	5 00
Isaac Miller	5 00
Souder & Son	5 00
F. D. Hoham	5 00
William Fredericks	5 00
Raeder & Warner	5 00

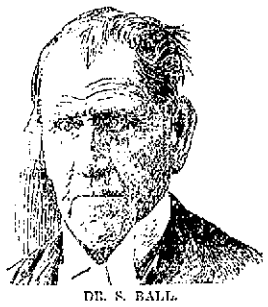
LAST MEETING HELD.

Pittsburg, March 31.—The last meeting of the partners of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, was held today. At this meeting the formal transfer of the interests and property of the limited partnership was made to the Carnegie Steel company, the Pennsylvania corporation which will operate the Pennsylvania property of the company in the interest of the New Jersey corporation, the Carnegie company.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

There are people who have been fortuning themselves for years with trusses. It is hoped their attention will be drawn to



DR. S. BALL.

Dr. Rice's free offer. An elderly and retired physician, Dr. S. Ball, of Marion, Ala., is one of the hundreds attracted to this generous announcement and as a result is now completely cured of a bad rupture which was very hard to hold. Although 72 years of age he had the courage and determination to try this new and novel method and now he lives in peace, contentment and security. Dr. Ball looks back to the old days of crude methods and in comparison hails the wonderful method of Dr. Rice as a marvelous God-send to the present generations. By all means write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice, 510 S. Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his remarkable home cure for rupture. There is no pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time and by starting now you will be sound and well by early spring. wed&sat—A30

"77"
"BREAKS UP"
COLDS
GRIP-INFLUENZA.

The use of "Seventy-seven" and a little common sense will carry you through the Spring without illness. Before laying aside "77" for the season, investigate the other Specifics, made by Dr. Humphreys, by asking your druggist or sending for a free copy of The Specific Manual; a chapter on Diseases of Children.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., N. Y.

HIS NEW DEPUTIES

ASSESSOR WALSH MAKES APPOINTMENTS.

TO BEGIN WORK NEXT MONDAY

THERE ARE MANY OLD DEPUTIES IN LIST.

WIFE ASKS FOR SEPARATION

THE NEWS GATHERED IN THE LOCAL COURTS.

M. V. Walsh, assessor for Wayne township, has made the following appointments for deputies to make the annual assessment of property:

John Scheffer, Edward Parker, Charles S. Hiser, Louis Jocquel, August LeGraw, John Forbing, Henry W. Becker, Patrick Bulger, Andrew Shearer, Valentine Keintz, E. W. Miller, John F. Greim, Charles Rose, John Wilkinson, Nicholas Petger, Gottleib Steup, A. L. Hulburd, John Dalman, Charles C. Meyer.

The deputies are today being sworn in at the county auditor's office as rapidly as they file their bonds. They will meet Assessor Walsh Monday morning and after discussing the course to be followed will immediately begin their duties. The law allows sixty days in which to complete the assessments, but it is believed that the work can be finished in thirty. Each deputy receives $2 a day.

ASKS FOR DIVORCE.

Esther L. Hudspeth, through her attorney, A. H. Bittinger, has commenced suit for divorce from Guy P. Hudspeth, alleging failure to provide, abusive treatment, drunkenness, and alleges further that her husband called her improper names and compelled her to earn a living as a domestic. The couple were married June 10, 1898, and separated in January, 1899.

NOTES.

Sebastian Miller, Valentine Fox and William Smith, viewers of the Shambaugh road in Aboit township, have reported favorably on the road.

In the case of John W. Suelzer vs. Robert Harrison, Judge O'Rourke found for the plaintiff, rendering judgment for $50 and costs.

John V., Margaret and Frederick S. Lemon, as executrix of the last will of John S. Lemon, have filed a report of sale of personal property. The report was approved and confirmed by Judge O'Rourke.

Martha E. Jefferies has been declared by Judge O'Rourke to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing her estate. A guardian will be appointed.

In the case of Kramer vs. Kramer et al, a partition has been ordered by Judge O'Rourke. The property is indivisible and George F. Felts has been appointed commissioner to sell.

Sheriff Melching is still quite ill and his physician has advised him to remain indoors until he has completely recovered from an attack of pleurisy.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.

Shortly before noon today some lad in a spirit of mischief broke the glass in fire alarm box No. 58, at the corner of West Berry and Union streets and turned in an alarm of fire. The fire department made a quick response, but on their arrival the firemen were unable to see just where the joke came in.

INVENTS A GAME.

E. B. Moore, of this city, has invented a new game and has filed an application for a patent with W. G. Burns, the patent attorney. The invention consists of a number of pins which are connected by cords in such a manner as to draw the pins onto a circular stand by a single pull. The game is played in a similar manner to ten pins, with the exception that the ball is suspended by a cord, which entwines itself about a staff.

TO BEGIN MONDAY.

Thomas J. Peter, contractor for the intercepting sewer, will put a gang of men to work Monday morning. The first work will be done at the extreme east end of the sewer. Later three gangs of men will be kept busy until the sewer is completed.

Your dealer offers a bargain in WALL PAPER? Take a sample to L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St., and get a BETTER quality and style for less MONEY. Try it.

The young men are flocking to Patterson's for new spring suits and top coats.

"If it's a good thing,

SEAVEY'S

Have it!"

Yes,
we're selling
a lot
of Paint. Guess it's
because
we have a lot
to sell,
that we're selling a lot.
"Either that or
because nobody else
has none."
Assortment and
quantity have something to
do with the
movement of the
aforesaid lot of Paint.
Raphael was
a fine painter. It's a pity
he's dead. Or perhaps
it's a pity we
weren't
in the Paint business
when he used
to work for one seventy-five
a day. In that case we'd be dead,
and in that
case our
present customers
would perhaps
have
to go to New Era to purchase
the necessary raw
material with
which to decorate their
homes.
Vandyke was a pretty good
painter, too. He and
Charles I used to
hobnob
around together a good deal.
That was before
Cromwell
and Charley got mixed up
over some real
estate deal or another.
Boydell Bros.,
from whom we buy our
paint, weren't in
existence at
that time.
If they had been, poor Vandyke
might have got
a job in the Floor Paint
department.
Queer world, this.
Now if Vandyke and Raphael,
Joshua Reynolds and Billy
Bancroft could all
come back
again and find our
store filled
right up to the saddleboard
with high class
Paints and Oils
wouldn't this town get a
double this summer?
Bancroft was stuck on our
Paints. He liked them
so well.
He went away and forgot—
forgot—to take any of them
with him.
That's all right.
We carry only one kind of mixed
Paints. The pure kind,
and it's the best
that money and brains
can put inside of
tin cans. The label on the
cans has a white center
showing the color
number. White is a sign
of purity. That's why
Easter Lilies
are white.
We used to sell
other kinds with
blue and yellow labels
on the can.
They were mighty
good paints, just the same,
but not pure
like Easter Lilies.
That's why we no longer
handle them.
Besides our Boydell Colors
are just as cheap.
We carry seventy different
kinds of
Paint Brushes
to lay this paint on with,
at prices ranging
from 2½ cts. to 3 dollars.

SEAVEY'S

Up-to-DATE

Hardware Store,

19 & 21 W. MAIN ST.

BOTH PHONES, 149.

A. Hattersly & Son.

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

48 E. MAIN STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

EVERYTHING ON EARTH.

You can buy, sell and exchange everything on earth at 23 West Main street, Goldstine's place. Loan Office and Safe Storage Room. Telephone or drop postal card.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,
Practice Limited to
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Office hours:—8 30 to 12 m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.
96 W. WAYNE ST. TELEPHONE 252.

BRINGS BACK THE LUSTRE — MAKES OLD LOOK NEW
Monarch Polish
For Furniture, Pianos, Tiling, Hardwood Finish
For sale by all Dealers.
BAIRD BROS. & CO. CLEVELAND, O.

UNIQUE! UNHEARD OF!

The Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., the strongest Accident Co. IN THE WORLD, is now offering the most attractive accident policy every thought of in the history of Accident Insurance. Call at my office, 33 East Berry street, and get a policy. No advance in rates.
J. H. McCRACKEN, Agent.
New Telephone No. 222.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MUSICAL INSTRUCTOR.

Mr. Charles Duncan Allen,
ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER,
TRINITY CHURCH.
Teacher of Voice Culture, Piano, Organ and Theory of Music.
Residence, 18 Union St., first door south of Berry St.

PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
Palmist and Clairvoyant,
'Phone 1472 Main.
READING HOURS.
To ladies, 50c. 10 a. m., 8 p. m. daily.
To gentlemen, $1.00. Except Sunday

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,
90 West Main.
Undertaker.
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

STOVE REPAIRS.

THE FORT WAYNE STOVES REPAIR WORKS.....
Repairs for all stoves and ranges.
Repairing neatly and satisfactorily done.
A few good stoves for sale or trade.
C. M. MAXWELL, Prop.
290 Calhoun St. 'Phone 427 South.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans,
No. 24 W. Wayne street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK.
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jarad D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Asst. Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16 Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office. Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 18 W. Wayne St. Telephone 264.

A FREE PATTERN

Our own selection to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrations. Original ideas, artistic, adaptable and strictly up-to-date designs.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR

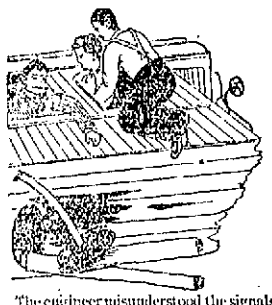
Dress-making economies, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, etc. Subscribe today. Only 50c yearly. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That correct stylish "chic" effect not attained by the use of any other patterns. Have to equal for style and perfect fit.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢

Easily put together. Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail. Ask for them. Absolutely very latest up-to-date styles.

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th Street, - - New York City, N. Y.



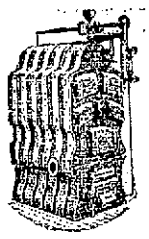
The engineer misunderstood the signals and there was a frightful railroad collision, with terrible loss of life. The whole country was appalled by that accident.

There is doubtless a far greater loss of life occurring every day, in various sections of the country, for which the only excuse is—"the doctor didn't understand the symptoms." These cases are not the subjects of special inquest or the country would be aghast at the sacrifice of life to ignorance.

It has been the experience of Dr. R. V. Pierce and his staff of assistant physicians, that ninety-eight out of every hundred persons submitting to their treatment can be cured. People given up by the local physicians, weak, emaciated, with stubborn coughs and bleeding lungs have been absolutely cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All letters are held as strictly private and treated as sacredly confidential. Answers are mailed in plain envelopes without any printing on them.

"Last spring I was taken with severe pains in my chest, and was so weak I could hardly walk about the house," says Mrs. C. E. Kerr, of Fort Dodge, Webster Co., Iowa. "I tried several physicians and they told me I had consumption. I heard of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and I thought I would try some of it. Before I had taken the first bottle I was very much better; I took five bottles of it and have not yet had any return of the trouble."



Plumbing and Gas-fitting.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Jahn & Meyer,

123 East Lewis St.

Telephone, No. 526.

Shows Its Merits.

OUR COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA (Dr. Brooke's formula) has been known as a blood purifier and spring medicine for many years and its sale is constantly increasing. The best advertisement is a satisfied customer. We have thousands of walking, talking advertisements now and every bottle sold increases the demand. (Strictly pure drugs used in compounding).

Ranke & Nussbaum,
Pharmacists, 88 Calhoun St.

WM. J. LENNART. PHILIP L. ZORBAUGH

Lennart & Zorbaugh,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.

81 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
(Second Floor.)
Home 'Phone No. 1310.

W. C. CLEARY,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Fine line of spring suitings and trouserings.

Prices reasonable. Fit guaranteed.

11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

OSTEOPATHY: A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINES. The proper adjustment of the Bones, Ligaments, Tendons, Arteries, Veins, and the Freeing of the Nerves, The Scientific Method of Curing Diseases and Deformities, and proven to be CORRECT by the thousands of people who have tried it. Suite 89 and 70, Pixley & Long Building. 1,231 m

PASTOR TO RETIRE

REV. M. C. COOPER WILL TAKE NO APPOINTMENT.

FAILING HEALTH THE CAUSE

HAS BEEN PASTOR OF ST PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

REV. CISSELL SAYS FAREWELL

THEIR SUCCESSFUL WORK IN FORT WAYNE.

When Rev. M. C. Cooper enters the pulpit of St. Paul's M. E. church on Sunday evening it will be to deliver his farewell message to that congregation, for Pastor Cooper will not take an appointment from the M. E. conference which meets at Elkhart next week. Failing health is the cause, and in response to the advice of physicians and his brethren Rev. Cooper will take a vacation for one or two years, and will be given a supernumerary relation by the conference.

This circumstance will be deeply regretted by the legion of friends who know and esteem Rev. Cooper, for it is not too much to say that he is one of the most popular and successful pastors ever stationed in the city. All will most sincerely trust his restoration to health will be speedy and thorough. The sermon tomorrow evening closes Rev. Cooper's tenth year of service in Fort Wayne, and it is a longer term than has ever been permitted any other M. E. minister.

HIS ACTIVE WORK.

Rev. Cooper's personality is most genial, and his pastoral efforts vigorous and fruitful. He entered the ministry in 1883, his first charge being Anderson circuit, which he supplied. Soon after he was sent to Simpson M. E. church in this city, remaining two years, and during his pastorate the church edifice was improved to the extent of $3,200. In 1886 he was sent to Middlebury, Elkhart county, remaining one year, and then, in 1887, was sent to this city, where he organized the congregation of St. Paul's M. E. church, starting the work without a member and without a dollar. The present church on Walton avenue was erected in 1887 at a cost of $4,000. Rev. Cooper remained its pastor four years and then devoted the succeeding five years to attending school at the Northwestern university and the Garrett Biblical institute at Evanston. During this time he was for three years in charge of Moreland M. E. church, Chicago, where a $7,000 edifice was erected, and for two years at Norwood Park, where a $6,000 structure is the result of his efforts. In the spring of 1897 Rev. Cooper was again called back to Fort Wayne to resume the pastorate of St. Paul's church, and tomorrow closes the fourth year of his second pastorate there, the eighth of his entire pastorate at St. Paul's and the tenth year of his service in the city.

St. Paul's church is now in a flourishing condition with a membership of 200. The only outstanding indebtedness is $172 on the old debt, $24.75 of insurance, $15 for singing books, and a trustee note for $29.50, which has been provided for. The expenses of the present year will be met in full. At a meeting of the official board last evening there was a unanimous expression of desire to have Rev. Cooper return for the fifth year, but it was recognized that his failing health would not permit it, and the most sincere expression of solicitude for him were voiced.

Rev. Cooper's vacation will be for one or two years, governed by the improvement in his health. His family will remain in Fort Wayne, but Rev. Cooper expects to spend the coming summer in the country, perhaps preaching occasionally at some of the lighter charges. If his health permits next winter he will engage for a time in evangelistic work, in which he has been most successful. The retiring pastor and the official board of St. Paul's church are deeply grateful to the people of this city for their continued support and assistance in conducting the financial affairs of the church.

REV. CISSEL'S FAREWELL.

Another M. E. pastor who will say farewell to a Fort Wayne congregation tomorrow is Rev. C. C. Cissel, of the Berry Street church, who has served the five years permitted in one pastorate by the rules of the church, and must be transferred to other fields. Where he will be assigned is not known, but Rev. Cissel is one of the ablest pastors of the North Indiana conference, and two things are certain. One is that Rev. Cissel will be given a promotion, and the other is that the charge to which he is sent will be in competent hands. Several of the largest congregations in the conference have signified their desire for the appointment of Rev. Cissel.

Rev. Cissel's work in Fort Wayne has been eminently successful, and he has attained a wide personal popularity. He became pastor of Berry Street church in April, 1895, and in the intervening years has received 345 members into his church. Church membership is, of course, somewhat transient as occasioned by the removals and changes of locations of the communicants, but of the present membership of Berry Street church, 158 have been received under the pastorate of Rev. Cissel. The church is now in a better financial and spiritual condition than at any time in its history. The Berry street congregation was founded in 1828, and is the parent of all the other Methodist Episcopal congregations in the city.

REV. C. C. CISSELL.
For Past Five Years Pastor of Oldest Methodist Church in Fort Wayne.

Rev. Cissel is a graduate of the Garrett Biblical institute and entered the ministry in 1888, being admitted at Wabash. His first charge was at Cadiz, where he remained two years; then at Fountain City four years; at Kokomo one year and Fort Wayne five years. He is a forceful speaker, and his discourses are earnest and scholarly. Sunday evening Rev. Cissel will deliver his farewell sermon to the Berry street congregation from the text II. Cor. 13:11—"Finally, brethren, I say unto you farewell."

RUSSELL SAGE GETS HIS PENNY.

New York, March 31.—Financiers and other business men have long known that there was little sentiment to be expected in transactions with Russell Sage, and that fact has just been brought home with much force to those merchants of the street, the newsboys. Mr. Sage was walking home on Thursday night, when, at Forty-second street, he ran into a group of newsboys of various sizes and ages, all of whom apparently knew him and seemed to be anxious to separate him from a part of his wealth in return for an extra. Mr. Sage asked for a certain edition of a certain paper, and the smallest boy in the crowd thrust upon him what was thought at the time to be the desired paper. Mr. Sage paid him and slowly walked on toward his home. He reached the corner of Madison avenue, glanced at his purchase, looked about, hesitated an instant, and then grimly and slowly walked back to where the boys were talking. Peering about till he identified the lad he had patronized, he said: "Here, boy! This isn't the paper I asked for." Crestfallen, the lad took back the paper, and Mr. Sage held out his hand, saying: "Come, sir! I want my money back." The grimy little hand went down into the trousers pocket and brought back a cent, which finally found lodgment in Mr. Sage's palm. Mr. Sage somewhat wearily hunted up another urchin with the right edition of the right paper, and then retraced his steps homeward.

APPROVES CANAL TREATY.

Princeton, N. J., March 31.—Former President Cleveland yesterday expressed himself as pleased with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the neutralization of the Nicaragua canal, and said he hoped the present pact would be ratified. In the course of an interview Mr. Cleveland said: "With reference to the canal across Nicaragua, I have always thought that whatever was done in its promotion by the government of the United States should be done as a contribution by it to the cause of progress and advancing civilization. It has seemed to me that we had gained that position among the nations of the world that would make it appropriate for us, in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, to make such a contribution. This, of course, means the absolute neutralization of the Nicaragua construction, and since the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is directly in line with this sentiment, I am, of course, strongly in favor of its ratification."

Come down to Patterson's this evening and see the new neckwear.

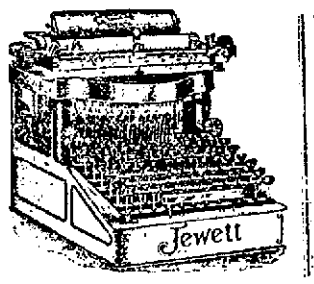
The Cure that Cures

Coughs, Colds, Grippe,

WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION IS

OTTO'S CURE

Sold by all druggists 25&50cts



Our New Models

Nos. 4 and 5.

Hardened Steel Bearings. Simple in construction. Advantages of all other Standard Machines and some additional. Send for Art Catalogue.

The Jewett Typewriter Company,

51 MONUMENT PLACE, INDIANAPOLIS.

When Others Fail, Consult

Dr. Wenger, Specialist.

25 years European and American Hospital and private practice experience for all Deformities, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urination. Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of ambition, energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger

135 CALHOUN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

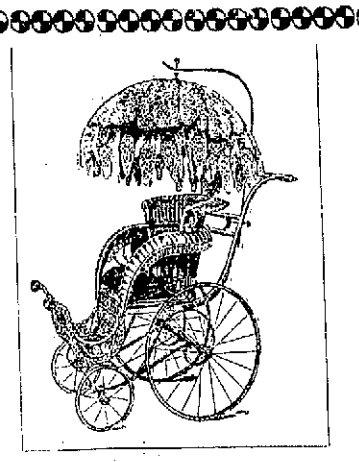
CALL ON US.

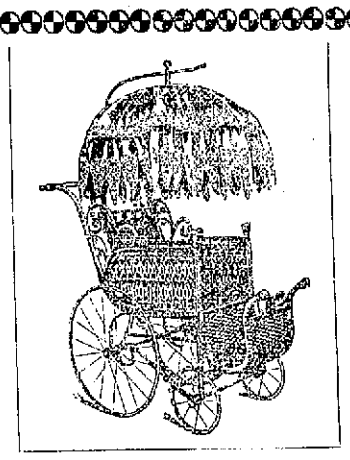
All City Flour, 95c large sack.
Sturgis, Mich., Flour, 90c large sack.
Best Square Crackers, 6c lb.
Corn Meal, 8c sack.
Chair Seats, 5c each.
We give Green Trading Stamps.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. Ganzer, Prop.
'Phone 753.

YOUNG WOMEN

take your meals at the Y. W. C. A.
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30—1:30. Supper, 5:30—6:40.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.



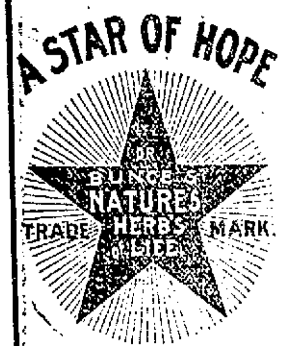


PICKARD BROS.

.... HEADQUARTERS FOR ....

BABY CARRIAGES AND CO-CARTS.

We handle only the best makes and have the most complete line in the city. The DANN ADJUSTABLE GO-CART is the best reclining cart made. When reclined it makes a regular bed, measuring forty-two inches of flat surface, which is ten inches longer than the ordinary baby carriage.



FOR ALL SUFFERERS

NATURE'S HERBS OF LIFE

is the only medicine on Earth packed and backed with a Legal Guarantee which says No Cure, No Pay.

It positively cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Grip, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Blood and Female Disorders, Constipation and Nervousness. Cures Children of Bed Wetting.

You run no risk of a loss. Your Money back if it fails to cure. A complete 3-Months Treatment and Cure for only $1.00, only 33⅓ cents a Month. You take No Poison. Nature's Herbs of life is God's own medicine, Roots and Herbs.

For Sale by all Fort Wayne Druggists.

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker

and Embalmer,

17 W. Wayne Street.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Laon Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at offce for full particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Calhoun Streets.

PERFUMES!
PERFUMES!

All the choicest productions of the most celebrated makers, such as
ROGER & GALLET,
HUDNUT'S, Etc.

Purest of FACE POWDERS and most select line of TOILET ARTICLES to be found in the city.

KID GLOVES cleaned, 15c pair.

New York Hair Bazaar
124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.

"And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold up their tents like Arabs
And as silently steal away."

Longfellow knew the soothing power of music; he knew its grand influence for good. A home without

A PIANO

Or music of some sort doesn't seem quite a home; something seems to be wanting. It's easy enough to have music in the house nowadays. Pocket your doubts and come to us. We'll soon show you the way, by selling you a high grade piano at the price you would have to pay elsewhere for lower grade pianos.

Read the greatest list of high grade instruments ever shown under one roof.

WEBER,
CHICKERING,
KRANICH & BACH,
FISCHER,
WHEELOCK,
HAINES & CO.,
STUYVESANT,
CROWN AND CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGANS.

Geo. Jacob's,

93 Calhoun Street.

20-eod-tf

UNCLE SAM stamps always. 20t10

MAKE NEW RECORD

THREE THOUSAND TEACHERS AT LOGANSPORT.

THE LARGEST ATTENDANCE

RECORDED AT ANY MEETING OF STATE TEACHERS.

GO TO ANDERSON NEXT YEAR

GENERAL NEWS OF NORTHERN INDIANA.

Logansport, Ind., March 31.—At 5 o'clock last evening 2,750 teachers had registered as being in attendance on the meeeting of the North Indiana Teachers' association here, which indicates a total attendance of fully 3,000, many of the visitors not having registered. This is the largest attendance in the history of the association, and the largest gathering of teachers in the United States, with the exception of the National association. The day was devoted to meetings of different sections of school work, high school, art, country and village, music and others, upon which there was large attendance and in which much interest was manifested.

The leading event of the day was the address by Dr. David Starr Jordon, of Leland Standford university, on "The Rise of the Common Man." Last night the doctor spoke on Agassiz as a teacher.

The fight for the location of the next meeting was fast and furious, but late last night Anderson won, the locating committee deciding in favor of that city against Crawfordsville and South Bend. Supt. J. W. Hamilton, of Monticello, has been selected by the nominating committee for the next president of the association. The election of officers will take place this afternoon.

TAXES HIS BRIDE WITH THEFT.

Evansville, Ind., March 31.—William W. Clark and Miss Nora Kiefer, of Warrick county, came here yesterday to be married. The prospective groom went to get the marriage license, but imbibed freely and when he returned to the hotel he accused his sweetheart of robbing him. She had him arrested and he is now in the city lockup. When searched at headquarters he had nearly $1,000 in his pockets. Clark is the son of one of the wealthiest farmers in Warrick county.

JUDGE BAKER'S HOME LOOTED.

Goshen, Ind., March 31.—Burglars entered the home of Judge F. E. Baker, of the supreme bench, and looted it. Much clothing and other articles were carried off, but the plate and jewelry had been deposited in a safety vault before the family left for Indianapolis. The house was ransacked from basement to garret, the burglars having a clear field.

HEIRS OF LONG STANDING.

Mishawaka, Ind., March 31.—The county officers have information that will enable them to turn over to the rightful heirs the property of John F. St. John, a resident of this county who died in Libby prison. He left $600 to two daughters, and James Holdeman was made administrator. It was supposed that the estate was closed up when the girls became of age. It is said that Holdeman disposed of the estate and went to Michigan, but on his deathbed repented and turned the estate over to Scott H. Rohrback, of Eaton Rapids, Mich. Rohrback wrote to Governor Mount concerning the estate. Peter W. Ipes has written the county officers that his dead wife was one of the daughters and that the other heir is living in a small town in Manitoba. Interest has been accumulating on the legacies since 1862 and the estate is now worth $1,000.

KATIE O'BRIEN RETURNS.

Marion, Ind., March 31.—Katie O'Brien, whose confinement in the Good Shepherd convent at Columbus, Ohio, against her will, followed by the arrest of her mother, Mrs. Lizzie O'Brien, of this city, and her brother, Charles O'Brien, on a charge of kidnaping, created such a sensation in this city, has returned home. She was accompanied by an elder sister, Laura O'Brien, of Anderson. The friends of Mrs. O'Brien and her son Charles claim that Duncan M. Stansbury, a prominent wholesale and retail tobacco dealer of Marion, instigated their arrest.

Charles O'Brien, a prominent druggist of Crawfordsville, makes the statement that the facts in the case had not yet been made public and would not be until the cases came to trial next Monday afternoon. He said that he had done no more than any other brother would have done under the same circumstances. Laura O'Brien makes sensational statements against her mother. Laura has not lived at home for several years and Charles O'Brien states that their family had not recognized her for years. Katie takes sides against her mother, who, she says, caused the separation of a married daughter from her husband.

IN MEMORY OF RABBI WISE

SERVICES HELD IN ACDUTH VESHALOM TEMPLE.

Glowing Tributes Paid to Late Rabbi's Character by Rabbi Cohn and Guttmacher.

At Achduth Veshalom temple last evening memorial services were held in honor of the late Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, whose death occurred last Monday. The deceased rabbi was well known and loved in this city, where he preached a number of times and dedicated the edifice in which the services were held last night.

In front of the altar was a portrait of the late rabbi, appropriately draped with a border of black. Seated within the chancel with the speakers of the evening, Rabbi Guttmacher, of Baltimore, and Rabbi Cohn, of this city, were Mr. Frank, president of the congregation, and Abrahom Oppenheimer, vice president. After a musical service and a recitation of the mourners' prayer, the memorial sermon was preached by Rabbi Frederick Cohn, who said in part:

"Friends, all Israel mourns today the loss of a great and wise man, Rabbi Isaac M. Wise. Last Monday evening as the sun went down, the sun of that great life also set. I attended the funeral of the deceased rabbi, not only as a rabbi of Israel, but as a representative of this congregation. Can I describe my feelings as I entered the room where that form lay? Upon the dead face was the same benign smile that he had in life, but the light of those eyes had gone out forever. In the great temple, where he was wont to preach, the flower of the professions of Cincinnati, as well as many in the humbler walks of life, had gathered to pay a last tribute to his memory, to look once more upon the loved face that had been familiar to them for so many years. In my opinion, Rabbi Isaac M. Wise was the greatest Jew of the nineteenth century, and what Moses Mendelssohn was to German Judaism in the eighteenth century, Rabbi Wise was to American Judaism in the present century.

"Some great men are men of action, others are men of thought. Rabbi Wise was both. Though he is dead, his memory and his influence will live forever. You are probably aware that the alumni of the Hebrew Union college in Cincinnati has commenced to raise the sum of $500,000 to be known as the Isaac M. Wise memorial fund, which will be used to permanently endow the Hebrew Union college in Cincinnati, founded by him. It was Fort Wayne that originated the idea of the fund three years ago, and let us do our part in contributing to that fund that it may become a monument to that giant of American Judaism.

"Monday would have been his birthday, and yesterday he was buried. For his sake let us do our part in honoring his name and perpetuating his greatness by contributing to the Isaac M. Wise fund."

Following the memorial address, Rabbi Guttmacher, of Baltimore, formerly of Achduth Veshalom temple, delivered a brief address, saying in part:

"Rabbi Wise was indeed the champion of Judaism of the present century. When he came to this country fifteen years ago he found the Jews scattered over the length and breadth of the country, with no place of central meeting, but he has succeeded in uniting them and the Hebrew Union college in Cincinnati is a monument to his achievement. Two things in the character of the late Rabbi struck me most forcibly, his optimism and his extreme modesty, and this optimism made him a leader among men. Pessimism is devoid of all elevating sentiments, but optimism paves the way for others to follow. His optimism was not the kind that goes with an abundance of worldly goods, but the optimism that lives through trouble and adversity and always sees the bright side. Secondly, his modesty was great; no man ever heard a word of self-praise from his lips. He was simple and honest and never sought eulogistic mention of his many kind and benevolent actions. His life was indeed a benediction, and he has set an example of perfection of life by which the coming generations of rabbis can well profit."

SAPPHO

At 25c. 500 novels at 10c. 1,000 novels at 5c and 2 for 5c. Novels of all kinds exchanged.

LONG'S NEWS STAND.
97½ Calhoun Street.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, March 31.—There was some influence not apparent in the statistics at work in the wheat market early today, for that market, despite higher cables, reports of damages in Argentine and heavy flour sales from Minneapolis, was depressed. Commission houses were fair sellers and possibly some traders ventured to go a bit short. At any rate, May opened ⅛c under yesterday at 67⅛@67¼c, immediately touching 67⅜c, and then slid down to 66⅝c, where the market steadied. Trade was rather quiet. Local receipts were 47 cars, none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 437 cars against 535 last week and 1,063 a year ago.

There was a light export demand and later the market sagged still further, May touching 66⅝@66¾. The close was heavy, May ⅛@⅜c under yesterday at 66¾c.

There was a good deal of corn for sale in the pit and there was a big trade, but despite the continued strength of Liverpool the local market was easier. May was in better demand than July, while the latter option was offered more freely. Receipts here were 417 cars. May opened a shade lower at 38⅝@38⅝c and advanced to 39c, but reacted to 38¾c.

The close was heavy. May ⅛@¼c down at 38⅝@38¾c.

The provisions market was weaker, influenced by the easiness of grain and an easier hog market. May pork opened 5c lower at $12.65, touched $12.70 and declined to $12.55. May lard opened 2½c down at $6.45, selling off to $6.37½, and May ribs opened 2½c depressed, selling down to $6.57½.

Oats were easier with corn and wheat and rather quiet. May opened unchanged at 24⅝c and eased off to 24½c. Local receipts were 154 cars. 26 cars under the estimate.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—March, 66⅝@66½c; May, 66¾c; July, 67¾@67⅞c; Sept., 68⅛@68¼c.

Corn—March, 37¼c; May, 38⅝@38¾c; July, 39⅜@39½c; Sept., 39⅝.

Oats—March, 23¾c; April, 23¾c; May, 24⅝c; July, 23⅞@24c.

Pork—March, $12.55; May, $12.60; July, $12.22½.

Lard—March, $6.32½; May, $6.37½; July, $6.45; Sept., $6.55.

Ribs—March, $6.57½; May, $6.57½; July, $6.47½; Sept., $6.50@6.52½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.55; Cash S. W., $1.55; May, $1.55; Sept., $1.17; Oct., $1.14.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady; good to prime steers, $4.90@5.75; poor to medium, $4.00@4.65; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.75; cows, $3.00@4.30; heifers, $3.20@4.80; canners, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $2.50@4.15; calves, $4.50@5.75; Texas fed steers, $3.30@5.00; Texas bulls, $3.20@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts today, 13,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 2,394. Market averaged a shade lower. Mixed and butchers, $5.10@5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.25@5.47; rough heavy, $5.10@5.20; light, $5.10@5.32½; bulk of sales, $5.10@5.20.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 31.—Butter—Receipts, 2,840 pkgs; market weak; western creamery, 20@24c; factory, 17½@19½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 488 pkgs; market quiet; fancy large white, 12¾@13c; fancy large colored, 13¼c; fancy small white, 13@13¼c; fancy small white, 13¼@13½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 13,318 pkgs; market firm; western at mark, 12c; southern at mark, 11@12c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, dull.

Coffee—Market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 7¾c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, March 31.—Fractional gains were shown by most stocks at the opening, approaching a point in some of the international and specialties. People's Gas gained over a point. Sugar broke abruptly 4 points under heavy offerings. Otherwise losses were not important. Sugar was manipulated to 111¼, which was ¼ above yesterday's close. A reaction then sunk it to near 107, where it became feverish. The general market showed strength. Atchison preferred, Steel and Wire, Brooklyn Transit and Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred averaging a point higher. Steel and Wire, Federal Steel and other metal stocks showed conspicuous strength and the upward movement became general upon the publication of the unexpectedly favorable bank statement. Sugar was active and erratic with a range of nearly 4 points below the high level. Some of the usually inactive railway stocks moved sharply upwards.

The closing was active and strong at about the best prices and at net gains all through the list.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, March 31.—Money on call steady at 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86⅞ for demand and at $4.82½@4.82¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.83½ and $4.87; commercial bills, $4.82¼@4.83; silver certificates, 60¼@61½c; bar silver, 59⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47¾c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, March 31.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds firm; government bonds weak:

U. S. 2s refunding, when issued	104½
U. S. 2s registered	100½
U. S. 3s registered	110½
U. S. 3s coupon	110½
U. S. 4s registered (new)	134
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	134
U. S. 4s registered (old)	115½
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	116¼
U. S. 5s registered	114½
U. S. 5s coupon	114½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, March 31.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, inc	$4,018,850
Loans, inc	3,280,900
Specie, inc	3,028,000
Legal tenders, inc	2,015,900
Deposits, inc	7,700,200
Circulation, inc	875,900

The banks now hold $9,836,150 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

Save the Green Stamps.

SPRING LINE.

Ladies' goods made up to measure at G. Schmidt's, 57 E. Berry street. Phone 510. 27-tf

FOR SALE—A good route. Call, 411 East Wayne St. tf

Get UNCLE SAM stamps. 20t10

Roach & Albanus, 31 E. Berry St., Agents for the Columbus Buggy Co. 24tf

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH, 2920 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

POSITIVE FACTS FOR WOMEN.

All the world knows of the wonderful cures which have been made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, yet some women do not realize that all that is claimed for it is absolutely true.

If all suffering women could be made to believe that Mrs. Pinkham can do all she says she can, their suffering would be at an end, for they would at once profit by her advice and be cured.

To all doubters Mrs. Pinkham can furnish the most positive and convincing proof of these facts.

First—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of any remedy for female ills ever known in this country.

Second—Mrs. Pinkham has on file millions of letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of her Compound, and all that she claims can be verified by an examination of her records.

Third—All letters addressed to her at Lynn, Mass., are received, opened read, and answered by women only. This is a sacred confidence never violated. No testimonial ever published without the writer's full and free consent in writing.

How Mrs. Bougher's Life was Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life and gave back a loving mother to eleven children, which was more than any doctor could have done or any other medicine in the wide world. My trouble was childbed fever. The third day after my babe was born I took a chill, which was followed by a high fever. I would perspire until my clothes were as wet as though dipped in a tub of water. The chills and fever kept up for three days. My daughter got me a bottle of your Compound. The fourth dose stopped the chills, and the fever also disappeared. My life was saved. My age at this critical time was forty-nine."—Lydia E. Bougher, Etna, Pa.

Facts About Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Cases of Change of Life, Bearing-Down Pains, Etc.

"I had falling, inflammation and ulceration of the womb; backache, bearing-down pains; was so weak and nervous that I could not do my own work; had sick headache, no appetite, numb spells, hands and feet cold all the time. I had good doctors, but none of them did me any good. Through the advice of a lady friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking one bottle I felt greatly relieved, and by the time I had used several bottles was completely cured, so that I could do my work again. I am now passing through the change of life and using your Compound. It helps me wonderfully. I want every suffering woman to know what your medicine has done for me."—Mrs. W. M. Bull, New Palestine, Mo.

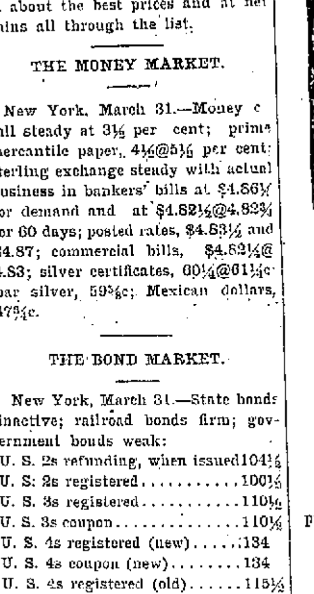
Still More Facts Showing Irregularity is Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am troubled with irregular menstruation, and have begun the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Would like your advice."—Cora L. Payton, May 19, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I have a bad discharge and write to ask if I had better not use your Sanative Wash also? Your medicine is helping me." Cora L. Payton, Ogontz, Pa., July 1, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I write to tell you of the benefit I have received from the use of your remedies. Before using them I was feeling very bad. I used to go to the hospital, but it did me no good. Your remedies have done wonders for me."—Cora L. Payton, Ogontz, Pa. Feb. 25, 1899.

No medicine in the world has a greater record of cures for female ills than
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.



Paint for Everybody

And for everything under the sun.
Every home has need of paint.
Each kind of

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

is specially suited to some home use—either outside or inside.

It's knowing the right kind of paint, and putting it on the right place that makes painting a success. Tell us what you want to paint, and we'll tell you the right kind to use.

We have Paints and Varnishes in cans from one-half pint to a gallon, pure white lead and linseed oil and all sizes of paint brushes.

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.,
HARDWARE, SHEARS AND CUTLERY.
38 and 40 East Columbia Street.

Business Directory.

For choice Home Dress Beef call at SPUHLER & CO., 22 Harrison St., —dealer in— FINE MEATS. Bell 'Phone 432. Home 'Phone 895.

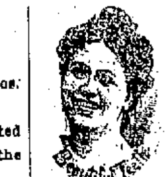
You should learn the new Japanese method of embroidery at MISS LOWRY'S. Lesson Free. No. 4 W. Berry St., (Arcade.)

CHAS. F. PFEIFFER Loans money. 6 per cent. to 8 per cent Interest. Has Bargains in Property.... BASS BLOCK

BARROWS Will make you the best photos. Call if interested in getting the latest styles. ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK. Ground floor, 23 W. Berry St.

The—Abstract Office. KUHNE & CO..... 19 Court St. Established 1873. Abstracts of ....Title. Money to loan 5½ and 6 per cent. interest. C. W. KUHNE, Attorney-at-law

Telephones:—Office, 377. Residence, 304 Bell same.
SCHONE & .....VEITH, Undertakers and Licened Embalmer. 53 E. Berry St., Aldine Blk., Opp. Postoffice.



DRS. BURKET & BAKER, At the top in Dentistry... Arcade, room 7. See large Ad.

ALBERT TOMKINSON & BRO. Practical Plumbers, Steam, Gas and Hot Water Fitters..... 193 Calhoun St., opp. Rich hotel. 'PHONES:— Store, 205 main Residence, 251 south.

1000 WIVES WANTED to call up either 'phone No. 382 and have our wagon call for your husband's laundry. FORT WAYNE STEAM LAUNDRY, W. B. Philips.

PANSIES SWEET PEAS, NASTURTIUMS. A fine assortment of Flower Seed, Garden and Lawn Grass Seed. W. D. HENDERSON, 67 & 69 E. Columbia St. Phone 144.

It's time to discard those overshoes and have your shoes repaired at the cheapest, quickest and best place in the city, Harry Berman's, 150 Calhoun St., opp. Sisters' School.

RUBBER STAMPS —and— ADVERTISING NOVELTIES, 'Phone 1302 FORT WAYNE NOVELTY ADVERTISING CO., 15 Arcade, 2nd floor.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Stains, Enamels, Brushes, Floor Wax, Painters' Supplies, Etc.
DREIR & BRO., DRUGGISTS.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

gives nature the mild assistance needed for the regulation of the menses. It is of wonderful aid to the girl just entering womanhood, to the wife, and to the woman approaching or going through the turn of life. Women who suffer from any unnatural drain, any bearing-down pains in the lower abdomen, falling or displacement of the womb, can quickly cure their troubles at home, completely away from the eyes of a physician. A few doses taken each month will regulate the menses perfectly.

Large bottles sold by druggists for $1.

The Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

MASONIC TEMPLE

Monday, April 2.

First Annual Benefit of the Ushers.

The Eminent Romantic Actor,

Robert B. Mantell

And a Select Company in a New Play,

"The Dagger and the Cross."

ELABORATE SCENERY!
SUPERB COSTUMES!
POWERFUL COMPANY!

The Dramatic Novelty of the Season.
Sale of seats Thursday.

PRINCESS RINK . . .

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3d.
THIRD SEASON
WOMAN'S CLUB LEAGUE ENTERTAINMENT COURSE.

EDWARD P. ELLIOTT
—IN—
"CHRISTOPHER, JR."
A COMEDY.
Written by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, adaptation original.

Ticket holders will be admitted at both north and south doors of the rink. Tickets for sale on the evening of the entertainment north door only. Tickets and reserved seats on sale at Woodworth's drug store. Sale opens 9 a. m. Monday.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JOINT SENATOR.

I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for joint senator to represent the senatorial district of Allen and Adams counties in the next Indiana senate, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held in Decatur May 22d.

STEPHEN B. FLEMING.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON TP.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of trustee of Washington township, subject to the decision of the democratic township convention.

THEOBALD HOFER.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON TP.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Washington township, subject to the decision of the township democratic nominating convention.

ISAAC BLYSTONE.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON TP.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Washington township, subject to the decision of the township democratic nominating convention.

J. GEO. BRUDI.

THEIME THE TAILOR.

Confirmation Suits.

BRING in the boys' and have their Suits made to order. Do not cost more than ready-made Suits. They fit better, are trimmed better, and wear better than ready-made Suits. An elegant watch is given with every suit. Call and examine our goods.

39 E. Columbia Street.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

STREET CAR BARN

HENRY MOLLET THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER.

TO COMMENCE WORK MONDAY

BUILDING BETWEEN HOLMAN AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

NEWS OF THE SHOP AND RAIL

CHARLEY CASTERLINE THE VICTIM OF ACCIDENT.

Manager A. L. Scott, of the Fort Wayne Traction company, last evening notified Henry Mollet, the contractor, that his bid for the erection of a street car barn had been accepted and that the company would be pleased to have him commence the work of erection as soon as possible. Mr. Mollet has already placed orders for some of the material necessary for the building and will commence work upon the foundations Monday morning. Mr. Scott had three different plans drawn up. One contemplated a fine two-story barn on the south side of Chestnut street, adjoining the barns already there; another was for a two-story barn on the opposite side of the street, on lot 65, Hamilton's second addition, and the third was for a one-story building on the latter site. Owing to the failure of the company to make a satisfactory agreement with the city for improvements contemplated in the property elsewhere, Mr. Scott said the Traction company had been compelled to abandon the idea of erecting the more expensive buildings and would build a one-story barn. It will, however, be a substantial fire-proof structure, with a pleasing appearance. In dimensions the barn will be 150 by 61 feet, completely covering the lot from Chestnut to Holman streets. It will have five tracks and a housing capacity of twenty-five or more cars.

NEW FOREMAN ARRIVES.

W. M. Paul, the newly appointed general foreman of the Wabash shops, arrived here today and will assume the duties of the office tomorrow. Mr. Timlin will remain here a week or two to install into office his successor. Mr. Paul was formerly general foreman at the Tilton shops.

SHOPMAN INJURED.

Charles Casterline, an apprentice at the Wabash shops and a son of C. C. Casterline, of the Pittsburg shops, was injured yesterday for the second time within a period of three weeks. He was oiling the machine over which he presides when both of his hands were caught between the moving parts and a post and the index finger of the right hand and second finger of the left hand were painfully cut. No bones were broken, however, and the unfortunate young man will probably be able to resume work in a week or two.

ENGINEER RESIGNS.

George Waxenfelder, night engineer for several years at the electric works, resigned that position yesterday and Reuben Payne has been appointed to the place.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

B. R. Burns, night tank inspector at the Pittsburg shops, is quite ill.

F. D. Reed, chief clerk of the motive power department of the Pennsylvania northwestern system, is in Pittsburg on company business.

Jacob Hilgerman has returned to the city. He had been west in the interest of the Fort Wayne Electric company.

Herman Neswarp, tinsmith at the Wabash shops, went to Toledo today to attend to some business matters for himself.

George Long, of Chicago, an electrician who was employed in the electric light works in this city several years ago, is here visiting friends.

The Fort Wayne Electric company this morning sent a 1,500-light dynamo to Elgin, Ill., to be added to the equipment of a plant already in operation.

B. Scrawn, a machinist in the Battle Creek shops of the Grand Trunk, who had been visiting friends and relatives in this city, left for his home this morning.

J. H. Hobrock, shop clerk of the Pennsylvania, has returned from Cambridge, Ohio, where he spent several days in the interest of the Pennsylvania company.

Adam Collis, John J. Crawford and H. Burlage are sick and M. K. Griffith, J. McCarthy and Fred Paul are off duty to attend to private affairs. They are Pittsburg shopmen.

The next meeting of the rate clerks in the Central Passenger Agents' association will be held in Pittsburg April 18, and the rates for summer tourist business will soon be known.

Hiram Scott, Pennsylvania conductor, is sick and off duty.

William French, a member of the gang of signal repairers of the Pittsburg, is sick and off duty.

N. McBailley is off duty on account of sickness. He is a truckman at the Pittsburg freight house.

Next week the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago company will open a new and handsome depot at Leetsdale.

Brakemen J. C. Heslin and P. M. Henderson reported for duty on the Nickel Plate yesterday. Mr. Heslin had been sick.

Chris. Hilker, of the Kerr Murray works, is slightly crippled. A day or two ago a heavy iron bar fell on his foot, bruising the member.

J. A. Scherer, a local freight fireman on the Nickel Plate, is sick at his home in Knox, Ind. His run is between that place and Fort Wayne.

Engineer Frank Sleeper went to Stony Island last night to bring down engine 91, which has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

The Louisville and Nashville has a new industrial agent who has recently assumed that title. His name is R. J. Wemyss, and his former title was that of land commissioner.

J. F. Deems, master mechanic of the Iowa division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, has been appointed assistant superintendent of motive power of the whole system.

G. B. Ingalls, who came here two or three weeks ago from the Grand Trunk road to take a position as brakeman on the Nickel Plate, resigned yesterday and will return to his old home.

The testing room at the electric works is in operation this afternoon, contrary to the rule for Saturday. The necessity for the extra work is an urgent demand for a large dynamo not yet tested.

The Wabash has notified its passenger trainmen that the company would stand half of the cost of the new uniforms soon to be donned by the trainmen. This is a kindness that will be appreciated.

John W. Marchbank, several years ago employed as a trainman on the Nickel Plate, is now a passenger conductor on the Chicago and Alton road, having been recently promoted. He resides in Chicago.

President Newman, of the Lake Shore and Lake Erie and Western lines, is in New York, and on his return the changes and new features to be introduced on the Lake Erie and Western will be made known.

Foreman Frank Sarver, of the Pittsburg boiler shops, went to Crestline today to spend Sunday with his family. Mr. Sarver expects to get possession of the Griffith house, on DeWald street, on the 10th inst., when he will move therein.

Engineer George Kensill, sick; Engineers Amos Sine and Andy Miller and Fireman F. A. Feather, off by permission; Fireman W. F. Fisher, sick, and Fireman W. A. Parvin, wife sick. Such is the report at Road Foreman Colmey's office this morning.

Peru Chronicle: "The Vandalia railroad company has issued orders prohibiting the Union News company from selling 'Sapho' on its trains or in the depots along the route. The order is said to be general on the whole Pennsylvania system."

Captain J. C. Kensill has been notified of the death of his brother, Charles Kensill, which happened several days ago in New York. The deceased was seventy-four years old and unmarried. Captain Kensill was in New York a year ago, visiting his brother.

Frank Swartz, machinist at the Wabash shops, is entertaining his mother, Mrs. A. H. Swartz, of Lima, the wife of the master mechanic of the Cincinnati Northern road. Frank Swartz and his wife have just gone to housekeeping at No. 211 West Jefferson street.

During the week ending today there were repaired and turned out of the Pittsburg shops engines 503, 180, 267, 227 and 250, and during the same period engines 103, 59, 7, 4, 41 and 55 were taken in for repairs. No. 4 is a Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western engine.

Indianapolis Journal: "Those who are associated with the management of railroads know that, while the earnings show a good increase, every penny of it will be needed when the work of the spring and summer is well advanced. They do not lay very many rails during the winter."

Bellevue Gazette: "The many friends of George F. Shadle, who some time ago resigned the position of night yardmaster, will be pleased to learn that he has been given the position of assistant day yardmaster for the Nickel Plate at this point. He assumed his new duties this week."

Nickel Plate passenger engine 175 has been marked for general repairs and made her last run on the road yesterday. She goes to the shops tomorrow, and in the meantime engine 163, recently out of the shops, will take the vacated place in the passenger service. Engineers Peters and Leonard will alternate at the throttle.

Gen. Supt. A. W. Johnston and fifteen or twenty other officials of the Nickel Plate passed through the city yesterday afternoon on train No. 2, en route from Chicago. They occupied Mr. Johnston's private car and did not stop here longer than was necessary for the exchange of engines and setting off and taking on passengers.

The Pennsylvania has acquired property at Jersey City upon which new terminals will be constructed. The property consists largely of submerged flats. These will be filled in to a bulkhead 3,000 feet from the present deep-water shore line and will give a shore frontage of 3,000 feet. Ocean steamers can come directly to the pier.

J. M. Stouder, clerk at the store of Mr. Schlatter, has effected arrangements with the W. D. Allen Manufacturing company, of Chicago, for the manufacture and placing on the market of a revolving ball-bearing lawn sprinkler, of which Mr. Stouder is the inventor and patentee. A big sale is anticipated, as the device is said to be an excellent thing. Mr. Stouder will retain his position at the hardware store.

BEECHAM'S PILLS Cure Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

PUTS FLESH ON THIN PEOPLE

JOHNSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Scientific, Unfailing and Permanent Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all Stomach and Nerve Troubles.

Jas. Starin, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I had always been thin and emaciated; appetite good, but food did not seem to nourish me and had never found anything to do me any good until I commenced to take Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure. Have now been taking it two months, have gained fifteen pounds and am still increasing. It a wonderful medicine for weak and run down people." Large Boxes, 10c, 25c and 50c.

FOR SALE BY

For sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading druggists.

A FEW FACTS

About the New Catarrh Cure.

The new Catarrh Cure is a new departure in so called catarrh cures, because it actually cures, and is not simply a temporary relief.

The new Catarrh Cure is not a salve, ointment, powder nor liquid, but a pleasant tasting tablet containing the best specifics for catarrh in a concentrated, convenient form.

The old style of catarrh salves and ointments are greasy, dirty and inconvenient at the best; the new preparation being in tablet form is always clean and convenient.

The new Catarrh Cure is superior to Catarrh powders because it is a notorious fact that many Catarrh powders contain cocaine.

The new Catarrh Cure is called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a wholesome combination of blood root, beechwood tar, guaiacol and other antiseptics, and cures by its action upon the blood and mucus membrane, the only rational treatment for catarrhal trouble.

You do not have to draw upon your imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvements and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but 50 cents for full sized packages, and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders, will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

Buy your overalls of Patterson.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish in this manner to thank our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness during the sickness and death of wife and mother.

WESLEY JOHNSON AND FAMILY.

See the bicycle goods in Patterson's window.

Give Your House A NEW COAT OF PAINT.....

We carry in stock a complete line of Lowe Brothers' Paint; also pure Linseed Oil, Paint Brushes, White Lead, Window Glass, Plate Glass, Ornamental Glass, Mirror Plates of all sizes, Step Ladders, Wheelbarrows. Call and we will make our prices an object.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

9 E. COLUMBIA ST.

The Milan (Mich.) Leader has this to say of an event that will be of interest to many Fort Wayne people: "The employes of the Model Hoop and Stave company gave Manager E. L. Siver and wife a surprise last Saturday evening by marching in on them and taking possession of their residence. The evening was spent pleasantly in a social visit and light refreshments were served. Mr. Siver was presented with a handsome easy chair as a token of the respect and esteem in which he was held by his former employes."

A GORGEOUSLY BOUND

work of art has just been issued in New York at an outlay of over $100,000 for which the publishers desire a manager in this county; also a good solicitor; good pay to right party. Nearly 100 full-page engravings, sumptuous paper, illuminated covers and bindings; over 200 golden lilies in the morocco bindings; nearly 100 golden roses in the cloth bindings; sells at sight; presses running day and night so great is the sale. Christian men and women making fortunes taking orders. Rapid promotions. One Christian woman made clear $500 in four weeks at taking orders among her church acquaintances and friends. Write us. It may lead to a permanent paying position to manage our business and look after our large correspondence, which you can attend to right at your home. Address H. A. Sherman, General Secretary, 12 East Fifteenth street, bet. Broadway and Fifth avenue, New York. 27t5

REMEMBER THE MAIN

Phone 496 calls the Zimmer Carpet Cleaning Co. 31-eod-tf

HEARTS!

ONLY 19 CENTS

For choice of our Sterling Silver or Gold Filled Hearts Monday and Tuesday. Engraving free.

BECK & O'BRIEN, Jewers, Calhoun and Washington Sts.

SOCIETY OF ART.

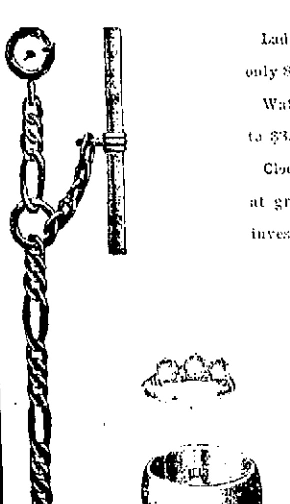
The spring exhibition of pictures to be held under the auspices of the Society of Art will be opened to the public Monday evening, April 2nd, at the Public Library. School children will be admitted free of charge every afternoon from 4 to 6. 30-2t

Confirmation Presents

—AT—

Removal Sale Prices.

We will now within a few weeks move into our new location, 79 Calhoun street, now occupied by the Pacific and United States Express companies, three doors north of our present location. We are anxious to dispose of as many goods as possible between now and then, and will make prices an object for you to buy.



Ladies' Brooches or Cuff Buttons, only $1.00, worth $1.75 to $2.50.

Watch Chain for boys from $1.00 to $3.00, worth double.

Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass, etc., at greatly cut prices. Come in and investigate.

Rings for boys and girls, from $1.00 up.

Sterling Silver and Gold Bracelets only 90c up.

We also have many other bargains.

J. L. SIEVERT, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler, 85 Calhoun Street.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

Call To-day

And see what it will cost to have your teeth fixed.

Boston Dental Parlors,

74 Calhoun Street.

DR. M'ALISTER, Manager.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Hours—8 to 6 and evening. Phone 203.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

The state officials of Delaware have taken steps to prevent the delivery of 20,000 dead birds to New York milliners for purposes of ornamentation.

There is said to be a tombstone in Tennessee upon which is engraved this strange epitaph: "Some have children, others have none; here lies the mother of twenty-one."

BAR-BEN

Bar-Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It replaces the essentials of life that have been exhausted by high living, overwork, worry, brain fatigue, indigestion or the excessive use of tobacco, opium or liquor. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a general feeling of renewed life. In all nervous disorders Bar-Ben is a prompt, absolute and permanent specific, producing results without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Bar-Ben is not a patent medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of Elmer E. Barton, M. D., Cleveland's most eminent specialist, by Hjalmer O. Benson, Ph. D., B. S. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure, 50 cts a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Bar-Ben Restorative is sold by all live druggists, or will be mailed on receipt of price. Address Drs. Barton and Benson, 635 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

SAVES DOCTOR BILLS.

SOLD ONLY IN FORT WAYNE BY

RANKE & NUSBAUM, 88 Calhoun St.

A. C. GOCKE, 96 Broadway.

H. F. BEVERFORDEN, 286 Calhoun St.

WEFEL'S PHARMACY, 314 S. Hanna St.

The New York Store.

The Ever Constant Stream of Women Flowing Into the Pretty Annex.

And their exclamations of delight at what has been done for their comfort and convenience. But that steady, continuous flow—there is something else they are after—the dainty—large and magnificent line of Women's and Misses'

MUSLIN & CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR

Better made, shaped and fitting than home-made, and vastly more cheaper in price—plain, lace or embroidery trimmed as you like.

Petticoats are the New Arrivals.

Hundreds of beautifies on show today.

WHITE PLAIN SKIRTS.
Full length and breadth,
75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.35 each.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTS.
In solid tucks and clusters, dust ruffles.
$1.00 to $1.50 each.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
From 3-inch embroidered ruffles to the deep fine flouncings.
At $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $7.00 each.
Full lines and sizes of the nice comfortable corset covers, plain and trimmed, and open and closed muslin drawers, tucks and bands.
At 25c each.

LACE TRIMMED SKIRTS.
Trimmed in all the new effects of laces for this season, a charming showing at $3.50, $4.50, up to $10.00 each.

WOMEN'S SHORT SKIRTS.
In good variety plain and trimmed.
60c, 75c, $1.00 to $3.00 each.
Misses' Skirts — tucked and trimmed.
From 69c to $2.50 each.

MERCERIZED BLACK SKIRTS.
In Annex—we show new lines of these popular Petticoats—nicely ruffled—1, 2 and 3 ruffles.
At $2, $2.50, $3.50 and $4.25 each.

Wonderfully Pretty Wash Fabrics.

We have the prettiest styles in cotton wash fabrics—variety that is the keynote of our gathering—and lowest prices—ALWAYS.

In the substantial, everyday wanted fabrics for waists, skirts, outing dresses, negligee shirts, as well as handsome imported dress ginghams we show.

WOVEN COTTONS.
At 7½c a yard—American Ginghams—a truly good fabric—in pretty plaids, checks and stripes—nice combinations — splendid for Misses' dresses.
At 10c a yard—Ye old time Gingham—extra strong—good styles—wear and wash well.
At 10c—Toile De Nord—too well known to comment upon—styles this season very pretty.
At 12½c—36-inch English Percales—the best low price fabric for waists, etc. We show a superb line.

At 15c a yd. Victoria Zephyrs in new handsome plaids and stripes.
At 25c—Novelty Oxfords, for skirts, outdresses and negligee shirts.
At 20c, 25c and 30c—Real Scotch Ginghams.
At 50c a yard—Embroidered and hemstitched Madras cloths—a new, handsome novelty.
At 10c to 50c a yard—Satins in all black and colors.
Visit China department and see the new wares—China, cut glass, im. cut glass—daily receiving.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

L. O. HULL.

WALL PAPER

See the Big Line. All Kinds and Prices. SURE to please you, at

90 CALHOUN ST.

Don't Croak

About your ailments during the year when you can avoid them by cleansing the system in the spring by a good blood purifier. We have a full line of them. Now is the proper time to begin and rid your system of all impurities that will bring eruptions, skin diseases, gout, rheumatism and uric acid complaints.

H. C. GRANNEMAN,
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
74 Calhoun St.
Home 'Phone 1374.

IT'S THE MAKE-UP

and finish of our suits that gives them their superior appearance as compared with ordinary tailors' work. Every detail—clothes, findings, cut, workmanship—receive our expert attention so necessary to insure a satisfactory garment. Besides, we carry a large range of styles in all the leading fabrics, thus insuring you a pleasing selection.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, March 31.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate temperature; variable winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Robert Klaehn and Miss Flora Griebel left last evening for Chicago.

The Misses Harriet and Ruth Conlogue, of Kendallville, were in the city today.

Mrs. William Rohrer, who has been ill for some time, is now convalescent.

Mrs. Herman Tressell entertained the members of the Sans Souci club this week.

Dr. A. E. Bulson performed an operation on C. E. Johnson, of La Grange, for tumor of the eye.

M. N. Baker and M. C. Ramsey have formed a partnership and will engage in the photography business.

A. H. Wallis, of St. Louis, representing an art glass house, is in the city and will bid for the art glass in the new court house.

W. G. Burns, the patent attorney, has filed an application for a patent for Mr. C. E. Myers for an improved thawing machine.

J. S. Duelser, of Brimfield, has rented the residence at 15 Maple avenue and will remove to this city. He is the father of Bert Duelser.

The ladies' auxiliary to the O. R. C. will serve supper from 5 to 8 this evening in their hall, over App's shoe store. The public is invited.

Mrs. Robert Barr, Mrs. Joseph Duerling and daughter Carrie, who have been visiting Mrs. K. K. Wheelock, returned home to Kendallville today.

There will be a meeting of young people Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ. The subject will be "Popular Amusements."

At the meeting of the Pathfinders Friday evening a committee was appointed to arrange a program for an entertainment to be given by the lodge on the evening of April 6th.

Mrs. Henry Loos, her friends and relatives, will celebrate the sixty-seventh anniversary of the lady's birthday next Monday evening. The family reside at 421 South Lafayette.

Architect M. J. Stock is preparing plans for a dwelling house for William Hansen, a machinist. The house will contain nine rooms and will be built in Comparet's addition. It will cost in the neighborhood of $2,500.

Contractor Fred Coblentz this morning commenced the work of dismantling the building at the corner of Columbia and Harrison streets, which was partially destroyed by fire several weeks ago. Fred Miller has received the contract for the brick work in connection with the erection of the addition.

Mr. Christ Ramsey charmingly entertained a number of his friends last evening at his residence, 47 West Main street, in honor of his birthday. The evening was spent in progressive pedro and refreshments until a late hour and then the guests enjoyed an old fashioned taffy pull. The first prize was awarded to Miss Rosa Brunner, and the booby prize was captured by George Swain, jr. The out-of-town guest was Miss Jennie Vail, of Toledo.

EGGS DOWN TO 11C DOZEN.

Best Country Roll Butter, 13c.
Good Jar Butter, 12½c.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 12c.
Best Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, 8c.
Best Michigan Potatoes, 50c bush.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MASONIC FUNERAL.

All Master Masons in good standing are requested to meet at the Lodge rooms, Masonic Temple, Sunday, at 12:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Christian Bosker. We will leave the Temple at 1 o'clock. Services at First Baptist Church at 2 o'clock.
By order of
J. E. SUNDERLAND, W. M.
M. M. SMICK, Secy.

Your dealer offers a bargain in WALL PAPER? Take a sample to L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St., and get a BETTER quality and style for less MONEY. Try it.

FLOUR, POTATOES, EGGS AND BUTTER DOWN.

Belle of Fort Wayne, $3.75 bbl.
All best City Flour, $3.75 bbl.
Choice Michigan Potatoes, 55c.
Best Country Butter, 19c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 12c doz.
Louisiana Cracked Rice, 3c lb.
BURT ROSS,
3012 27 West Columbia St.

See the black Clay suits that Patterson sells at $10.

BEN HUR AT DECATUR.

A court of Ben Hur will be instituted at Decatur next Tuesday evening and a large party from this city will go there and participate in the ceremonies. The team from Court No. 15, of this city, will exemplify the degree work. This team is noted for its proficiency, being the best drilled team in the order. It numbers twelve and besides these there will be fifteen or twenty others in attendance from this city. Ben Hur lodges are becoming numerous in this state. There are two in this city and their aggregate membership is upwards of 400.

MEYERS CYCLE CO.

OPENING THE EVENT OF THE SEASON—NEXT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY — MUSIC AND SOUVENIRS.

The great event looked forward to in this city by bicycle riders is the annual opening of the Meyer Cycle company, No. 39 W. Berry street. This opening will take place next Friday and Saturday, April 6th and 7th. The commodious sales rooms will be handsomely decorated, there will be music and souvenirs for all callers (no flowers.)

Among the various makes of bicycles sold at this popular head headquarters will be found the well-known Cleveland in two grades, at $50 and $40; the world-famous Orient, the holder of 275 world's records, the Sager gear chainless Orient selling at $75. Orient racer at $65 and the Orient road wheel at $50. In addition to these two leaders will be found the Andrae, the Crescent, the Sterling, (built like a watch,) the Syracuse, the Ramsey and the Snell, all standard made bicycles.

The display will be one of the most complete as well as the handsomest ever shown in the city, and in addition there will be exhibited the largest and finest stocks of bicycle sundries, that it has been the privilege of Fort Wayne enthusiasts to examine. The Meyer Cycle company have, in addition to their salesrooms, the best equipped repair department in the city, and are noted for the promptness and workmanlike manner in which they turn out all kind of repair work.

Ed. F. Kronnemiller is now prepared to furnish estimates on all kinds of new work, also repair work. Mr. Kronnemiller has purchased the plumbing establishment at No. 353 South Calhoun street and has purchased a new line of goods. If you want your house piped for gas, water, or in fact anything in the plumbing line, call him up. Phone 585 south.

ATTENTION, COMMANDERY.

All Knights Templar are requested to meet at the Asylum of Fort Wayne Commandery at 12:30 p. m., Sunday, armed and equipped as Knights Templar, to attend the funeral of our deceased frater, Christian Bosker. Commandery will leave the Asylum at 1 o'clock. Services at the First Baptist Church at 2 o'clock.
By order of
C. B. STEMEN, Commander.
Attest: W. J. PROBASCO, Recorder.

F. G. Waterous, manager in the state of Indiana for the Grand Union Tea company, is in the city arranging for the opening of the company's new store at No. 164 Calhoun street, Saturday, April 7th.

AGAIN IN SERVICE.

The Anchor Line Steamship City of Rome will resume her regular place in the New York and Glasgow service at once, having just been released from the service of the British government. Her next sailing day from New York will be May 5.

No other but Green Stamps pay.

REMEMBER THE MAIN

Phone 496 calls the Zimmer Carpet Cleaning Co. 31-eod-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.
FAY P. RANDALL,
16eod tf 5 Bass Block.

Patterson is sending out lots of stylish top coats.

Don't pay big prices for wall paper and have little to CHOOSE from. You save money, and see THOUSANDS of patterns; all kinds and prices, just the kind you are LOOKING for, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Pays to save the Green Stamps.

Cash Millinery!

SPECIAL SPRING SALE.

We will place on sale over three hundred elegant pattern Hats and Bonnets from New York, Chicago and our own work rooms at the remarkably low price of **$2.98**

This Superb assortment consists of black and all the pastel shades; also browns, greens and the darker shades.

It Will Give us Great Pleasure to Show You Our Patterns at Your Convenience.

As we buy and sell for cash, we are enabled to offer you at all times the greatest bargains. When we please you, you tell others. When we don't please you, tell us.

Music Every Day and Evening.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
HOME 'PHONE 308 MAIN.
BELL 'PHONE 655.

ORA SEANEY,

Man Milliner,
166 CALHOUN STEEET.
FRENCH AND GERMAN SPOKEN.
HATS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Masquerade Costumes.

Wigs and Beards to rent. Wigs, 25c, 50c and 75c. Beards, 25c. Costumes $1.00 to $3.00.

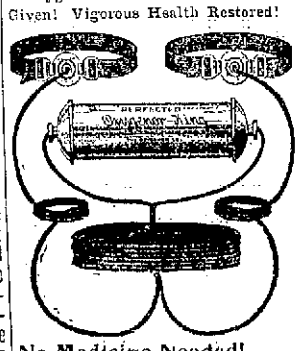
100 Masquerade Costumes.
Wigs and Beards, Theatrical Goods, Grease Paints, Mustaches.

We manufacture all of our costumes in our work rooms. Special designs on short notice.

For the convenience of our patrons our private dressing rooms are open until 10 p. m. the evening of any masquerade dance. Lady and gentleman attendants. Parties out of the city must give reference and pay express or mail charges both ways. Mask and wig included in the price of the costume.

The P. O. K.

Oxygen is Utilized! New Life Given! Vigorous Health Restored!



No Medicine Needed! Oxygen Does it!

The Oxygen costs you nothing!

The most desperate acute and chronic cases cured!

Physical and mental weakness restored, tissue, blood and nerves built up!

Scientific demonstration given with free consultation.

Rooms 3 & 4 Schmitz Blk.

Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
FORT WAYNE OXYGENOR CO.
"If you have tried everything, do not be discouraged! Try Oxygen!"

SOCIETY OF ART.

The spring exhibition of pictures to be held under the auspices of the Society of Art will be opened to the public Monday evening, April 2nd, at the Public Library. School children will be admitted free of charge every afternoon from 4 to 6. 30-2t

We have just received a beautiful line of "Auerbach" neckwear.
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Roach & Albanus, 31 E. Berry St., Agents for the Columbus Buggy Co. 24tf

UNCLE SAM stamps are good as gold. Give the best gifts known. 29t1C

All the latest novelties in spring and summer suitings are shown by
RABUS,
6-eod14t 16 W. Berry St.

Do not pay five dollars for a hat until you have seen the "Knox." Patterson sells them.

Wear the "Knox" hat sold by Patterson.

DR. JAMES A. LOMAS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Announces that he has resumed his practice. Rooms, 6 and 7 Fruit House block. Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Home phone, No. 502.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

BARGAINS IN

Second-Hand Typewriters.

We carry all makes of machines at low prices.

The finest REPAIRING in the state is our reputation. Try us on all branches of office SUPPLIES.
Write for Catalogues.

The Typewriter Repair & Supply Co.,
51 Monument Place,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Edwin R. Pillet, Mgr.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

Patterson shows the best $10 blue serge suit in the city.

HOMES IN GOOD LOCATION FOR MERCHANTS AND RAILROAD MEN.

I have a number of lots in Ewing's Grove addition and will sell them on reasonable terms. Houses built on partial payment plan.
LOUIS F. CURDES,
Rooms 3 and 4 Pixley-Long Block.

CLAIRVOYANT

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER, IS LOCATED AT
148 Ewing St., West End of Lewis.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday. Ladies, 50c. Gentlemen, $1.00. To avoid waiting make appointment. 'Phone 1172 Main.

—THE—
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of . . . . . .
One Dollar
AND UP.
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

There will be a meeting of the board of managers of the Rescue home on Monday afternoon at 141 Pritchard street. The meeting of the Relief Union will be held at 3 o'clock at 146 Pritchard street.

"If it's a good thing, SEAVEY'S have it."

SEE OUR AD. ON PAGE 4.

SEAVEY'S Up-to-Date Hardware Store
Both 'Phones, 149. 19 and 21 W. Main St

TELL IT AND YOU'LL SELL IT.
TRY IT AND YOU'LL BUY IT.

A Sentinel Want Ad Gets Buyers for Sellers and Sellers for Buyers.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

YOU WILL KNOW

What is going on in the world if you read THE SENTINEL. All the news all the time.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ABOUT ALL FOOL'S DAY.

HISTORY OF THE ANNUAL SEASON WHEN THE PRACTICAL JOKER REIGNS SUPREME.

April tears and April sunshine, with their welcome largess and verdure, buds, and flowers, are ushered in by All Fools' day, when it is questionable whether the average human does not give more thought to the ways and means by which his fellow-mortals may be "taken in" than he does to all the beauties of nature that the day presages. But it may not occur to the merry jester, while he mentally hugs himself over some contemplated "sell," that that identical April fool trick may have been perpetrated by his ancestors two centuries ago.

It is not possible to trace with absolute certainty the origin of the customs which have conspired to make this first day of April the especial possession of that meddling sprite, Robin Goodfellow. It has its affinity in kind, though not in date, in the Roman saturnalia, when slave became master and master slave, and classic wits vied with each other in their attempts at tomfoolery. The Hindoos also have a festival corresponding closely in character and time with All Fools' day. It is called the Feast of Huli, and ends on the last day of March. Its chief diversion is the sending of people on absurd errands, which occasion much mirth for the jokers and great chagrin for the dupes.

It is altogether presumable that France is responsible for the origin of the "fool things" that are done on April 1. During the time that the "old style" or Julian calendar was in force the year began on March 25. When Pope Gregory formulated his new system of marking time, by which the year began on January 1, France was in the van in its adoption. Under the old reckoning the French had observed March 25 much as Americans were wont formerly to keep New Year's day—by the exchanging of gifts and the making of formal calls—and these festivities continued until the first day of April, at which time they reached their climax. After the reformed calendar was adopted and the New Year set back to January 1, only mock visits of ceremony were paid and counterfeit presents given on April 1, and those who were so absent-minded as to receive the visitors or accept the gifts were dubbed "poissons d'Avril," or April fish, near relatives to the American "suckers."

This idea of making "April fish" of one's neighbors seems to have taken a strong hold on the French intellect, and they continued it, even though the circumstances which gave it rise had sunk into oblivion.

HISTORICAL JEST.

The reluctance of the Frenchman to become a "fish of April" is accredited with having had much to do upon one occasion with making history and with shaping the destinies of one of the most important dukedoms of Europe. The story goes that Francis, Duke of Lorraine, and his wife were held captive in the City of Nantes. One first of April they eluded their guard and, disguised as peasants, in the early morning hours took "French leave." Some one, learning of the deception, ran to inform the sentry at the city gate of the identity of the wayfarers. But the knowing sentry only shouted "Poisson d'Avril." The governor, chancing later on to hear of the incident, ordered an investigation. But All Fool's day had for once proved serviceable, the illustrious prisoners having made good their escape.

Another French story which "points a moral and adorns a tale" shows how the trick proved a boomerang to its committer. A woman filched a watch from the house of a friend, as an April joke, and then sent the police over the town in search of the missing valuable. When, after a long quest, the watch was finally found in the possession of the would-be joker, she laughingly shrieked "Poisson d'Avril" at the weary officers. But the cream of the jest was lost when the hard-hearted police declined to enter into the spirit of the sport and insisted on taking her before the magistrate. He decided to prolong the April fun by committing her to prison until the 1st of the next April for a "poisson d'Avril."

APRIL FOOLS IN ENGLAND.

It is probable that the English borrowed their April day practices from the French, as April fools do not appear to have been introduced to Great Britain until early in the eighteenth century. The earliest literary allusion to them is made by Addison in the Spectator: "A neighbor of mine, who is a haberdasher by trade, and a shallow, conceited fellow, makes his boast that for these ten years consecutively he has not made less than a hundred fools. My landlady had a falling out with him about a fortnight ago for sending every one of her children upon a sleeveless errand, as she terms it. Her eldest son went to buy a halfpenny's worth of inkle at a shoemaker's; the eldest daughter was dispatched half a mile to see a monster; and, in short, the whole family of innocent children made April fools. Nay, my landlady herself did not escape him."

"Poor Robin's Almanack," 1728, alludes to the fashion that was spreading over England in this wise:

No sooner doth St. All-Fools' morn approach,
But waggs, ere Phebus mount his gilded coach,
In shoals assemble to employ their sense
In sending fools to get intelligence,
One seeks hen's teeth, in farthest part of the town;
Another, pigeon's milk; a third a gown
From strolling cobler's stall, left there by chance;
Thus led the giddy tribe a merry dance;
And to reward them for their harmless toil,
The cobler 'noints their limbs with stirrup oil.
Thus by contriver's inadvertent jest,
One fool exposed makes pastime for the rest.

ONE ON DEAN SWIFT.

But, while "Poor Robin" might rail at the creating of April fools, it does not appear that Dean Swift was troubled with any scruples of that nature. In his "Journal to Stella," March 31, 1731, Swift relates how he, Dr. Arbuthnot and Lady Markham invented "a lie for the morrow." A man named Noble had been hanged, and this brilliant trio decided to circulate the report that he had been resuscitated by his friends; that he had again been taken in custody by the sheriff and was confined at the "Black Swan," in Holborn. The three friends were to send to their friends to ascertain what was known of the matter, and hoped in this way to spread the rumor until throngs should assail the "Black Swan" and the landlord be driven to distraction.

Next day—April 1—Swift sent a messenger, who was in ignorance of the plot, to make inquiries regarding the affair. Nothing could be learned of the revivification of Mr. Noble, so the learned Dean concluded that his coplotters had flunked. If it occurred to him that he himself was really the day's victim he wisely refrained from declaring it to an unsympathetic world.

In 1660 April Fool's day was made memorable to many prominent Londoners by a piece of foolery that was planned and executed with a liberality worthy of a better cause. In the latter part of March many well-known citizens received through the post each a stamped card of invitation, bearing this inscription:

"Tower of London—Admit bearer and friends to view the ceremony of washing the white lions on Sunday, April 1, 1860. Admittance only at White Gate. It is particularly requested that no gratuities be given to wardens and attendants."

This hoax worked so admirably that carriages clattered around Tower Hill all Sunday morning in futile endeavors to locate the white gate, to the intense disgust of the quiet Sabbath-keeping residents of that neighborhood.

"WISE FOOLS OF GOTHAM."

There is a curious legend connected with the village of Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, which has given that borough some notoriety because of its "wise fools." King John, the chronicler says, was en route to Nottingham via Gotham meadow. The villagers supposed that ground over which the king passed remained forever afterward a public highway, and not wishing to forfeit their meadow, they sought means to prevent the royal trespass. The king, naturally incensed at this discourtesy, sent a messenger to inquire its cause.

When the Gothamites learned of the approach of their sovereign's representative they were as eager to escape the kingly displeasure as they had been to preserve their meadow. Their time for deliberation must have been short, but when the courier arrived he found the villagers engaged in most singular occupations. Some were trying to drown an eel in a pond; some were rolling cheeses down hill that they might thus be delivered at Nottingham market; yet others were dragging wagons and carts to the top of a barn, in order to shield a wood from the sun's rays, and a half dozen were busily building a hedge about a bush, upon whose branch a cuckoo had perched.

The king's officer surveyed the scene in open-mouthed amazement, and then returned to report to the monarch that this was a village inhabited by fools, and therefore not worth the imperial wrath. The Gotham townspeople were of another opinion, however, and took unction to themselves for their wisdom. From this incident arose the term, "Wise fools of Gotham."

"HUNTING THE GOWK."

In Scotland "hunting the gowk" is still as popular as it was at its introduction and is a sort of "good-thing-push-it-along" game. Gowk, the original meaning of which was a cuckoo, has been adjusted to signify a simpleton or fool. When April 1 arrives some witty Scot selects as his dupe a person whose absence of imagination is notable and asks him to carry a note to a friend some distance away. This note almost invariably reads: "This is the 1st of April; hunt the gowk another mile." The individual receiving the missive either claims not to be the one for whom it was meant, or says he has not the wished-for article, and suggests that the messenger seek such and such a one, still further away. The third jester will probably dispatch the unlucky wight to a fourth coadjutor, and so it may continue indefinitely, unless the poor victim shakes together his scattered senses and discovers the fraud, or is enlightened by some friendly Jeems. The comments of "Poor Robin" on this custom may not be uninteresting:

It is a thing to be disputed,
Which is the greatest fool reputed:
The man who innocently went,
Or he that him designedly sent.

As for the 1st of April pranks in America, their name is legion and they are too well known to need description. It is perhaps possible to find in this land a graybeard who has not at some time in his career been sent scurrying over town for pigeon's milk, or a copy of the "History of Adam's Grandfather," but it is probable that he would need a statement bearing a notarial attest to its verity before a skeptical public would be convinced of the fact. Nor does it assuage by one jot the chagrin that envelops one after participation in these comedies to know that old and young, the world over, have undergone the same humiliating experiences.

A PAINTER IN A SWAMP.

Among the "Out-of-the-Way Places in Egypt," described and pictured in the April Century by R. Talbot Kelly, is his camp at El-Akewa.

El-Akewa, though still in the marsh-land, rises above the low level, and we were able to pitch our tents upon a pleasant knoll surrounded by palm trees. Here we rested two days before proceeding north—two days of hard painting for me, the subjects being quaint and the color wonderful, though the conditions were far from comfortable.

Wishing to make a study of a portion of the swamp, I set up my easel on the edge of a pool where the ground seemed a little firmer than the rest. Quickly becoming engrossed in my work, I did not notice that I was slowly sinking, until I found that my sketching-stool had nearly disappeared, and my legs were embedded in the mud almost up to my knees. With the breaking of the surface curst the black slime gave out most horrible odors, and small stinging flies, liberated from the earth, quickly covered me, crawling up my legs and arms, while the mosquitoes, combining in the attack, eventually drove me from my half-finished work. Though really quite clear, the water was so alive with mosquito grubs as to appear almost opaque. By thousands every moment the grubs would come to the surface, either crawling up the rushes or floating, and the outer shells soon cracking in the sun, left the little insects at liberty; a few seconds sufficed to dry their wings and give them life and strength, and then with hum and buzz they joined their brothers in the air, hovering in thousands like a cloud of black smoke over the stagnant pond from which they sprang. Then I was discovered—a rare bonne bouche for those parts—and a rapid retreat became imperative.

Though at the present moment this district is phenomenally waste, I believe that in a very few years the rapid march of reclamation will, as in the case of the Wady-Tilat, transform this wilderness into a garden peopled by thriving fellah farmers.

It is curious to notice that wood tar is prepared just as it was in the fourth century, B. C. A bank is chosen and a hole dug, into which the wood is placed, covered with turf. A fire is lighted underneath, and the tar slowly drips into the barrels placed to receive it.

RICHES OF THE DESERT

Valuable Minerals Found in the Mojave Sand—Gold, Silver and Copper Exist.

Our train was rushing over the white Mojave desert, a trail of sand and dust behind, an eternity of dust in the distance, a coming sandstorm high in the air. The thermometer was dancing a Highland fling, 120 degrees perhaps, anywhere you thought it might be, and the heat waves rose from the sands, says a writer in the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"I wouldn't care to own this land," remarked a tourist.

"Why?" inquired a Californian.

"It's absolutely worthless."

"There's just where you eastern people are mistaken," said the native.

"Wrong again," said the Californian. "They are finding the finest kind of artesian water all over the desert. Some day you will find this desert a banana orchard, and as for value, some of the most valuable mines in the state are on the desert. The land that water has been put on has been found to be very rich, and fruit ripens five or six weeks earlier here than anywhere else. The desert is rich in gold, silver, copper, lead and iron; you don't happen to see it from the cars, but it is there all right. Dozens of paying gold mines are being worked on the desert. The richest and largest iron mine in the west is right in such a place as this and not far away. The iron lies around like sand and is preferred in the fine work on cruisers to all others. Over beyond here they raise trees, yuccas, that are ground up and sent to England, where they print papers on it. Down at Ivanpah—that's a town right out on the desert, a red-hot place—they have started a copper mine; began this year, and it's panned out $180,000 profit so far. I suppose you wouldn't refuse that. And if you want to bet, I'll go you any amount that within a year there'll be a dozen copper mines at work on the desert. Why, the desert is just rolling in wealth all ready to be picked up. It's warm, I'll agree to that, but there are hotter places. When you come to silver mines, and there are lots of them on the desert, at Barstow and Calico. In the worst part of the desert, in the hills over beyond Daggett, is the most valuable borax deposit in any land. About 600 people are working at it, and they think they are in great luck. You can't touch the borax king who owns it with a ten-foot pole. He makes thousands out of it.

"If you want to see the greatest sight in America," continued the enthusiastic Californian, "in the way of a salt mine, go down to Salton, on the desert. There they plow it out, and there are acres of salt, pure and white as snow. I know another desert landholder who gets a crop of bitumen; another gets phosphate; another asbestos. Another has a sulphur deposit, and still another takes out gypsum, all on the desert, and the great waste has just begun to be known. There's enough gold and silver and copper lying in that desert to make hundreds of men millionaires, and it's going to be found yet. And," added the Californian, "there is another side to it; it's hot, but it's the healthiest place on earth. People are living here now who would be dead in a few months anywhere else.

"Then look at the curiosities," he went on. "Take Salton, way down below the level of the sea. Ten years ago it was one of the wonders of the country. Salton is 350 feet lower than sea level—a curious sort of a place. All at once the men at the salt station heard that the Indians said the whole sink was full once and was going to fill up again, and they began to take to the mountains until not one was left. That there was something in what the Indians said anyone who has been there knows, as you can see the old water line and the old fish traps, made of rock, along the shore line. The white men didn't take much stock in the story, but one day they found water running into the desert from New river and in a few weeks there was an inland sea on the Mojave desert that you couldn't see across, and it came down into Salton and threatened to ruin the salt works. There it stayed for a month or two, one of the wonders of the country, and thousands visited it.

"Then," said the Californian, "there's the town in Indio on the desert that's many feet below the sea level, and a few miles from there it blows so hard that they've started a wind ground-glass factory. All they do is to set the glass outdoors and the first sand storm grinds it all right.

"Down at Palm Springs they have a palm tree forest that is a desert attraction. How the trees got there no one knows, but there are hundreds of them. Some people live there. One man told me that in summer he spent most of the time lying in an irrigation ditch—it was that or roast, and in some places on the desert the nights are so cold you feel as though you'd freeze to death. I tell you the desert is a great place."

CAUSE OF THUNDER.

What is the cause of thunder, meaning the cause of the noise? We do not know, says a correspondent of the Electrical Review. The thunder, we know, is a result of the phenomenon we call lightning, but just what it is has not been as yet adequately determined. The electric discharge produces a variety of effect, physiological, luminous, calorific, magnetic, mechanical and chemical, whose characteristics are more or less recognized. It is fair to presume that we must hunt for the cause of the noise in the calorific, mechanical or chemical attributes.

Most of the authorities in definition say thunder is the noise immediately following a flash of lightning, and is due to the disturbances of the air caused along its path by the discharge, and they let it go at that.

It may be that the real explanation will be found partly in each of the calorific, mechanical and chemical actions. A mere disturbance of the air is hardly an adequate reason. We have too little evidence to go upon. The heating effects, so-called, may have some bearing. We know the spark will inflame ether, alcohol and some of the hydrocarbon gases, yet it does not ignite gunpowder, except by the help of a wet string, which becomes heated. A Leyden jar charged and discharged several times in rapid succession becomes heated. All solid conductors become heated by it. But does air? Mechanical effects are numerous and usually disastrous to any solid body not a good conductor. We are shown by Kinnersley's thermometer that some effect is produced on a body of water, but it is asserted not to be due to any increase of temperature in the air.

The chemical effects are most varied. Priestly found a reduction of volume in moist air by passage of the spark (which may be significant), and that the air became acid. Cavendish found this was due to the formation of nitric acid by the chemical action of the discharge. Compound gases are readily decomposed, but air is not a compound gas, it is merely a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, and neither of its constituents is combustible. One assists combustion of other bodies, while the other is inert in that sense.

But we may get some light on the subject yet from the indefatigable army of electrical investigators. Possibly the researches in the liquefaction of gases may help out. In a recent paper on the subject it is stated that ozone liquefies at atmospheric pressure at a temperature of 135.4 degrees Fahrenheit, and that it is easily exploded. It is well known that the electric discharge produces this so-called allotropic oxygen in great abundance. According to Priestly, the electric discharge effects a reduction of volume in moist air, which would indicate ordinarily a fall of temperature. Moist air is the usual atmospheric condition during lightning flashes. Possibly the stream of innumerable sparks in a stroke of lightning produces a cumulative or intensive effect, first lowering the temperature, then forming ozone, then causing its liquefaction and finally its explosion, or perhaps detonation, which expresses more accurately the terrifying crash following or accompanying a lightning stroke near at hand. This is mere speculation, and I give it for what it is worth.

WHY KITCHENER WAS SENT.

The London Leader states that during the period of misfortune to the British armies in South Africa, Queen Victoria said: "We must have Kitchener." Everyone bowed and agreed, but left it to the supreme war officials to point out that there was a host of major generals senior to Lord Kitchener. The queen, however, was obdurate, and insisted so strongly that in a matter of the kind her royal will should not be disregarded that at last the officials themselves put their heads together to devise a means for giving effect to it without violating the rules of the army. The result explains why General Kitchener went out, not in a command of his own, but as chief of staff to Lord Roberts.—Chicago Tribune.

MARRIAGES OF GREAT MEN

SOME ENTERTAINING SCRAPS OF FAMILY HISTORY—CURIOUS COURTSHIPS AND PROPOSALS.

Marriage has always been one of the world's greatest themes. Interest never flags in the subject. Men have tired of their own matrimonial experiences sometimes, but of other people's never.

The great thing, as a wise philosopher said, is to get the right girl. There is no stereotyped way of getting her. Just as men have found different ways of proposing, so there have been endless ways in which men have met their fates. A romantic element is mixed up with most love affairs.

Horace Greeley and Mary Young Cheney were married the first day they met. They had corresponded for some time, a mutual friend, who was something of a matchmaker, having brought this about. She was young and beautiful and all his fancy painted her, but she was much disappointed in his appearance, so much so that when he appeared before her, having propoed and been accepted by letter and the marriage day fixed, she frankly told him that although she married him, she was not in love with him. Their married life was long and happy and the loss of his wife was a blow which he did not long survive.

The second time that Bismarck met Fraulein Johanna Puttkammer he kissed her soundly in the presence of a number of guests. The immediate effect of this embarrassing and shocking behavior was the prompt announcement of the betrothal, which was soon followed by the marriage. Fraulein Puttkammer was a bridesmaid for a friend the first time Bismarck saw her. These two young people, as Rosalind says, "no sooner met than they looked, no sooner looked than they loved."

The first marriage of Jefferson Davis was of a romantic character. Falling desperately in love with Sallie Taylor, daughter of Col. Zachary Taylor, who did not approve of the attachment, the young people took matters in their own hands and eloped. Sixteen years passed before "Old Zach" would speak to his son-in-law, and then it was because he and his regiment had covered themselves with glory at the battle of Beuna Vista.

The first time Mary Todd met Lincoln she said to her sister: "That man will be president one of these days. He will make a husband to be proud of." About that time Lincoln's chances of becoming president seemed as remote as possible, and Mary's sister laughed the idea to scorn. A few months afterward Mary Todd was married to "Ugly Abe," and in fourteen years the prediction was fulfilled. As a child the future Mrs. Lincoln had prophesied that she would become the wife of a president of the United States.

The first August Belmont's marriage to Commodore Perry's daughter grew out of a duel. At his first meeting with the lady, a blooming Baltimore belle, at the theater, he challenged a man who made some remarks reflecting on the virtue of women generally. When the smoke of the simultaneous fire of the two pistols cleared it was found that the bully had a bullet through his heart and Belmont a ball in the leg. He became a hero of the hour; proposed to the beautiful Miss Perry and was accepted. He said that it was her noble face that nerved him to resent the imputation on her sex.

With Henry Stanley, the explorer, it was "love my daughter, love me." Mrs. Tennant persistently refused to consent to her daughter marrying. "Dolly is all that I have left, and I can not, shall not, part with her. But to entreaties she finally yielded. "I want your daughter for my wife," Stanley said, "give her to me, and do you at the same time become my mother, father, brother and sister." "She is yours," replied mamma, "and so am I." That, in brief, is the story of Stanley's wooing, and Mrs. Tennant is his as irreparably and indissolubly as her daughter is, and Mr. Stanley is said to be a model husband and a tractable and obedient son.

It was through his novel, "The Scalp Hunters," that Capt. Mayne Reid won a bride. He was thirty years old when he met a damsel of thirteen, with whom he at once fell in love. The child, of course, took no notice of him, but he gave her the story to read, as effective a manner of courting in this nineteenth century as ever was Othello's in an earlier one. Two years later the young lady was at a public meeting where Captain Reid spoke on behalf of the Polish refugees. "An electric thrill seemed to pass through me as he entered the room," she afterward said, and when the meeting was over she went up to speak to him. "I leave for London on the next train," he said, hurriedly. "Please send me your address."

"I do not know where," she replied with some embarrassment. He instantly handed out his card and was gone. A formal little note followed: "Dear Captain Reid—As you asked me to send you my address, I do so." By return of post came the answer: "Only say that you love me and I will be with you at once," and then the reply, "I think I do love you." Needless to say that there is nothing as good as this in the lovers' novels.

Being told by a friend that Miss ——'s eyes possessed the property of double refraction, Sir George Airy, the noted astronomer, exclaimed, "Dear me, that is very odd; I should like to see that. Do you think I might venture to call?" As he was reassured on this point, he took heart of grace and called. In the course of conversation he asked permission to examine the young lady's eyes, to which she consented. The call was repeated in the interest of science. The problem grew so inthralling that he at length resolved to make it a life study and finally plucked up enough courage to propose. He was accepted, and this strange wooing laid the foundation of many years of happy married life.

That Admiral Porter was not afraid to brave the ire of an unpropitious parent doubtless raised him in the esteem of his lady love. When a midshipman on board the flagship of Commodore Porter, who was accompanied by his family, which included a young and lovely daughter, young Porter allowed no parental commands to frighten him. The orderly was told not to allow the midshipman to enter the cabin without special permission. Young Porter, however, managed to continue his visits to his fair one. One bright moonlight night the commodore, rousing up from an after-dinner nap, discovered young Porter and his sweetheart behind one of the windows of the stern ports.

"Young man," thundered the commodore, "how did you enter this cabin?" The midshipman replied, "The orderly is not to blame. I came over the mizzen chains and through the quarter galley window."

Midshipman Porter, through the balance of the cruise, was regularly admitted to visit the cabin, and on the ship's arrival home the marriage took place.

A CHINESE WONDER.

Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore describes in the Century for April a great national phenomenon which she has observed on one of her many visits to the long-lived Chinese empire.

"There are three wonders in the history of China," she writes, "the Demons at Tang-chau, the Thunder at Lung-chau, and the Great Tide at Hang-chau, the last the greatest of all, and a living wonder to this day of 'the open door,' while its rivals are lost in myth and oblivion. On the eighteenth night of the second moon, and on the eighteenth night of the eighth and ninth moons of the Chinese year, the greatest flood-tides from the Pacific surge into the funnel mouth of Hang-chau bay to the bars and flats at the swift-flowing Tsien-tang. The river current opposes for a while, until the angry sea rises up and rides on, in a great, white, roaring, bubbling wave, ten, twelve, fifteen, and even twenty feet in height. The Great Bore, the White Thing, charges up the narrowing river at a speed of ten and thirteen miles an hour, with a roar that can be heard for an hour, before it arrives, the most sensational, spectacular, fascinating tidal phenomenon—a real wonder of the whole world, worth going far and waiting long to see."

HUMAN CREDULITY.

In 1186 astrologers said the world would be destroyed by the conjunction of the plants. A few years later another alarm was raised, and in 1532 Simon Goulart claimed a mountain had opened in Assyria and a scroll had been shown him on which had been written the prediction that the world was coming to an end. He frightened everybody.—Baltimore American.

Albany, N. Y., motormen are to be protected from the cold if Assemblyman Ginder's bill goes through.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

BAPTIST.

Immanuel Baptist church, corner Clinton and Holman streets, Rev. S. H. Cain, pastor—Sunday school, 9:45 a. m., Frank Stuart, superintendent; sermon by the pastor, 10:45 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30. Ladies' Aid society meets on Friday.

First Baptist church, Rev. L. L. Henson, pastor—The pastor will preach morning and evening; the Lord's supper will be served in the morning; in the evening a double quartet will give Gounod's celebrated oratorio, "Gallia." The Ladies' Missionary society will meet at the parsonage on Friday afternoon. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; juniors at 4 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night; Young Men's Chorus class Thursday evening; Boys' brigade and Young Ladies' Chorus class on Friday evening.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday will be: Communion and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30; daily during the week, except Wednesday, at 5 p. m.; Wednesday, with sermon, 7:30 p. m.

The semi-annual meeting of the diocese of Michigan City will be held in this parish on Wednesday and Thursday, April 25th and 26th. The order of services and program of proceedings will be given later.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; English preaching at 10:30 a. m.; in the absence of the pastor James Trythall will fill the pulpit. No services in the evening.

Mid-week services: Y. P. A. business meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30; church aid society will hold its evening after prayer meeting. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church—Preaching at 10:30 a. m., classes after the sermon; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; C. E. at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m. Steward board, Monday evening; trustee board, Friday evening. Dr. D. A. Graham, of Wilberforce, Ohio, will deliver his address on the subject, "The True Christian Sabbath, Saturday or Sunday, Which?" Thursday evening, April 5th. Rev. W. M. Simpson, pastor.

GERMAN BAPTIST.

German Baptist church, Zelt's hall, corner of Gay street and Creighton avenue, Rev. J. Abner, pastor—Regular Sunday services are as follows: Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Elder Hodgden, of Huntington, Ind. A social, song, prayer and exhortation service will be held at 149 Holman street at 3:30 p. m. for the benefit of an aged lady residing there. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. There will be a special business session on Saturday evening. All services in English.

Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian association meeting Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock will be led by Miss Carrie Smith; the subject is, "What is Worth While?"

There will be an important business session of the board of managers of the Y. W. C. A. Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This is also the regular April meeting.

FREE METHODIST.

Appointments for the Free Methodists for Sunday are as follows: The Free Methodists hold a district quarterly conference in their church on East Creighton avenue, lasting over the Sabbath. There will be services each evening. District Elder W. T. Loring will be present; also a number of people and preachers from over the Fort Wayne district. The Sabbath morning love feast will commence at 9:30, followed by preaching and the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Mid-week services: The Monday evening holiness meeting will be held at the City mission, 170 West Main street; Tuesday evening, class meeting, and Thursday evening, prayer meeteting. Rev. P. W. Bottts, pastor.

CHRISTIAN.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor; residence, 32 Madison street. The regular services of the church are resumed this week. Subject Sunday morning's sermon, "Principles of the Christian Life." Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a meeting for young people; subject of address, "Popular Amusements; Their Bane and Blessing." Sunday evening subject, "The Story of a Bigot." Meeting for women at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon; subject of address, "Miriam: the Woman and Prophetess." Mid-week lecture Wednesday night; subject, "Conquering Circumstances." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:15 p. m.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, Z. A. Harris, pastor.—Lord's day services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m. Mid-week services—Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. The Ladies' society will meet on Thursday afternoon.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets; J. W. Lake, pastor.—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Allen A. Bowser, superintendent. Busy Bees' meeting, 2:30 p. m.; Mrs. C. H. Piatt, superintendent. Y. P. C. U. services, 6:30 p. m. Preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Prayer services Wednesday evening, 7:30; C. L. Fulmere, leader.

The Ladies' Aid society of Calvary U. B. church will meet Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. P. Dailey, No. 227 West Washington street.

The Woman's Missionary association of Calvary U. B. church will meet Friday afternoon at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. J. E. Wooley, No. 29 Gay street, at which time the annual election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Congregational church corner DeWald and Hoagland. Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor will speak in the morning upon "Christ's Self-Sacrifice;" then there will be reception of new members into the church and the observance of the Lord's supper. Subject for the evening, "The Philosophy of True Speech." Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3:00 p. m.; Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 7:30, and the subject for meditation will be "Increasing Knowledge of Christ." Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor.

Plymouth Congregational church.—Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning theme, "What the Church Expects of Its Members;" evening, "A Sermon to Girls," with special music. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Special services on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings next week. Praise service at 7:30 and sermon at 8 o'clock each evening. Rev. J. S. Ainslie, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist—Services 10:30 a. m. in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street. Subject, "Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?" Golden Text, "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil; and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." Hebrews, 2:14-15. Judge G. W. Ewing, of Chicago, will lecture on Christian Science April 19th, in the Princess rink.

Christian science service will be held on Sunday morning at 10:30 and on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Maccabee hall, 107 Calhoun street.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, minister—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m. Preaching, 10:30 a. m., text: John 8:46-59. "Unbelief." Evening, 7:30; Lenten sermon. Catechumens on Tuesday and Wednesday. Confirmation April 8. Monthly meeting April 6. No council meeting next week. Holy communion on Easter Sunday.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster street, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Luther league at 6:40 p. m. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Jerusalem Seen Through Tears." Evening, "The Bible and Government," the last in the series on "The Bible and Modern Thought." Catechetical class Saturday at 2:30 p. m. There will be services every evening during the next two weeks.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor—Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Luther league at 7 p. m., and evening service at 7:30. Teachers' meeting on Wednesday evening and catechetical class Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Miss Anna Philley will address a mixed meeting at 3 p. m.; special music: Mrs. A. K. Zartman and Clint Willson will sing. Bible study at 4 p. m. On Thursday evening railroad men's "main line" Bible study.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. The last services of the conference year. 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; missionary day; special collection. 10:30 a. m., sermon. 12 m., classes. 2:30 p. m., Junior league. 6:30 p. m., Epworth league. 7:30 p. m., sermon. The pastor must have all benevolent subscriptions in hand by Sabbath evening. The Linden quartet will conduct the music.

Simpson M. E. church—Tomorrow will be the last Sunday of this conference year, therefore we would be pleased to see the entire membership present. The morning subject will be, "A Retrospective View of the Closing Year, and a Glimpse of the Coming Year." Sabbath school at 9:30. There will be a special rally also in the school on the missionary money. Junior league, 2:30. Senior league, 6:30. Sermon as usual at 7:30. Subject, "Home." The Ladies' union will meet on Tuesday at 2:30 at church for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison street, C. C. Cissell, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., F. A. Reichelderfer superintendent. Sermon 10:30; subject, "The Berry Street M. E. Church and Her Attitude Toward My Successor." General class, 11:45 a. m. Junior Epworth league, 2:30 p. m. Epworth league devotional, 6:30. Sermon, 7:30, by the pastor; subject, "Farewell." This will be the farewell sermon by the present pastor, he having filled out the limit of time allowed by the church. There will be special music by the choir and quartet. The mid-week service will be of a missionary character, and will be led by Miss Mattie Wahlfort.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets—Preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30. In connection with the morning service there will be baptism and reception of members. In connection with the evening service there will be gratifying and interesting statements of the progress of the work during the conference year. Other special announcements in connection with the work of the coming year will also be made. Sunday school will meet at 9:30. Epworth league at 6:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "What Shall the Harvest Be?" Covenant Bible school at 2:45 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m., a missionary meeting led by Mrs. McGaw. Evening service at 7:30; subject of sermon, "The Harvest Past." Evangelistic meetings in which the pastor will be assisted by other pastors, will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 7:30. The Lord's Supper will be observed on Sunday, April 8.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor—Public worship with sermon at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Westminster church, West Berry street, two and one-half squares from the court house, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., pastor—At 10:30 a. m. theme will be "Why Christ Should Be Confessed;" Sunday school 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:00 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; at 7:30 p. m. a discourse illustrated by the stereopticon, "His Footprints by the Sea;" reproductions of photographs and paintings will accompany Dr. Leeper's account of his visit to the places identified with the Lord's life on the Lake of Galilee. On Wednesday evening the pastor will speak on the Sunday school lesson. On Thursday evening the "Pure Food" exhibit under the auspices of Westminster church will open and continue each afternoon and evening for two weeks in the Y. M. C. A. building on Calhoun street.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckinridge, pastor—Sunday services as follows: Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; subject, "Always Ready;" Luke 21:29-36; 12:35-40; leader, Miss Eva Moore; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30; Sunday school teachers' meeting Thursday evening at 8:30; choral class meets Saturday 2 p. m.

REFORMED.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. H. N. Smith, pastor—Services as follows: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; subjects, morning, "Sleeping;" evening, "Conversion: What It Is;" prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Beginning with Sunday we will hold revival services for one week. Several of the pastors of the city and visiting pastors will assist in the services. Regular meeting of the consistory on Tuesday evening after services.

Salem Reformed church, next to post office—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning services, 10:30; examination of catechumens in connection with this service; evening services, 7:30. This service will be in English. Young people's meeting Wednesday evening. P. Ea'l, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor—Sunday school, 8:45 a. m.; morning services, 10:00 a. m.; during the morning services those children will be examined who are going to be confirmed on Palm Sunday; meeting of the consistory, 1:30 p. m.; meeting of Ladies' society, 2:30 p. m.; evening services, 7:30 p. m.; Wednesday evening Lent services and meeting of Sunday school teachers.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor—Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. Mid-week gospel service Wednesday evening, 7:30.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10.00 a. m.; services (German), for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. Services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Loehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception—Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant. Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's Corner DeWald and Harrison—Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant. Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German) Corner of Lafayette and Jefferson Streets—Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), Corner West Washington and Griffith—Rev. T. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital)—Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), Corner East DeWald and Warsaw—Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

The indications are that in war vessels yet to be built magazine refrigerating apparatus will be one additional adjunct to the long list of marine auxiliary machinery.

HER PENITENCE.

He—I'm going to do without smoking during Lent. What are you going to give up?
She—Twenty dollars for an Easter bonnet.

ANOTHER GIRL.

"So your engagement is off? Why, I thought he fairly doted on you?
"He did, but he found an antidote."

RELISH PRODUCTS.

When it is stated that 120,000 gallons of olives, 600,000 gallons of catsup, 36,400 gallons of Worcestershire sauce, 150,000 bushels of pickles, 292,000 gallons of mustard and 1,000 gallons of capers are sent out every year by a large delicatessen wholesale firm in this city it may readily be seen that jaded palates hereabouts have plenty of spice and relish to thrive on.—Philadelphia Press.

AUTOMOBILE ON RUNNERS.

A new use for the automobile has arisen in the vast Minnesota forests that supply the country with white pine. One of the large lumber companies has been experimenting the past two years with a design for a sled that should propel itself and haul a load over the ice and snow roads of the forests, and it has this winter succeeded in making a sled that goes. It is a locomotive on runners, and the power of the entire engine is applied to two drums, one at each end of the sled.—Baltimore News.

PATIENT INDUSTRY.

An example of patient industry is the sorting of hogs' bristles as it is carried on at Tientsin, China. Each one of the hairs of the 600,000 kilograms exported from that place in 1897 had to be picked out, measured and placed in the bundle of hairs of corresponding length, and the different lengths by which the hairs are sorted are numerous.

Handkerchiefs are made of paper in Japan, cords are twisted from the same material, and imitations of cordova leather are contrived from it.

Mintone

Cures HEADACHE in Any Form.
HARMLESS -:- SAFE -:- RELIABLE
One Trial Will Convince You.
5c a dose at Pellens & Polster's Agents this city.
25c a bottle.

LOOK AT BOYS' HANDS.

Employers Have a New Test for Youthful Applicants Who Are in Search of Jobs.

The boy in search of a job turned up at supper time at his sister's house, looking rather disconsolate.

"I didn't get nothing to do," he said shortly.

"I don't wonder if you used that kind of grammar," said his sister.

"That wasn't it; I had my company grammar on all right; 'twas something else and I'll tell Jim about it after supper. You'd spring the 'I told you so' game on me and make me tired."

Jim was the brother-in-law, and had been a job-hunting boy himself not many years before. He was beckoned into the sitting-room immediately after rising from the table, and once there the door was shut by his wife's youthful brother, who turned and said: "I went to fourteen places today, Jim, and was turned down at every shot. I've read about such things in the Sunday school books and in the funny papers, but I thought it was all gab. The guys I applied to didn't ask me if I lived with my mother; they didn't ask if I wrote a good hand; they didn't ask if I knew the city, and they didn't ask nothing at all what I expected them to ask me. The first thing four of them says was, 'Hold up your mitts,' while the others says, 'Please let us look at your hands.' There was one look and four of them says 'Git' and the rest says, polite-like, 'We don't think we require your services.'"

"What was the matter?" asked the sister's husband.

The boy held up the forefinger of his left hand, along the inner side of which was a yellow stain showed as far as the second knuckle. "That," he said simply.

"H'm," said the brother-in-law, "the boss in our shop won't allow cigarette smoking either, but I didn't know things had gone as far as this. Why don't you quit?"

"I have, I quit last night. One of the guys that said 'Git' called me back just as I got to the elevator and says, 'What makes you smoke cigarettes?' 'I don't,' I says.

"'There's some things worse than cigarette smokin',' he says.

"'I quit last night,' I told him. Then he grinned a little and said that I might not be such a liar as he thought after all, but it was a fact that Chicago men had quit hiring cigarette kids and that this was doing more to stop the habit than all the anti-cigarette leagues in the city. Then he says, 'You're sure you quit last night are you? Well you come back again in a week and show me your mit.'

"The stain'll wear off by that time, Jim, and I kinder think that feller'll give me a job."

WANTED IN SPAIN.

New York manufacturers, particularly the manufacturers of machinery, report that so far as business goes there are little or no effects left of the Spanish-American war. Business relations between the two countries are being resumed much more quickly than they were between the north and the south after the civil war.

One of the most recent bits of evidence as to this state of affairs is furnished by J. F. Vallata, a merchant of Barcelona, who says that the largest customers for machinery in Spain desire to give preference to American manufacturers. He spoke of one concern in particular, with a capital and surplus of over $3,500,000, that proposes to install a sugar plant, and the stipulation is that its order shall first be placed with American manufacturers.

Evidently the object lesson by which Spain was taught the superiority of American-made guns has impressed Spanish business men with the fact that everything that comes from the United States is the best of its kind.—New York Commercial.

CANALS IN CANADA.

The St. Lawrence canal system, the opening of which is expected to do so much for Canada, enables vessels not only to descend in safety the great fall of 207 feet from Lake Ontario to the level of the river at Montreal, but to avoid a long series of dangerous rapids. These canals have cost considerably more than $50,000,000. The seven canals forming the link of the chain from the lakes to the seaboard have a total length of more than seventy miles, and over half a hundred locks. Any vessel not exceeding 270 feet in length and fourteen feet draught can make the trip from the Strait of Belle Isle to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of almost 2,400 miles.—Harper's Weekly.

While a London church was on fire a bridal party entered and insisted upon being wed, so that the parson tied the knot while the edifice was in flames.

A TANGLE OF TELEGRAMS.

BY HOWARD FIELDING.

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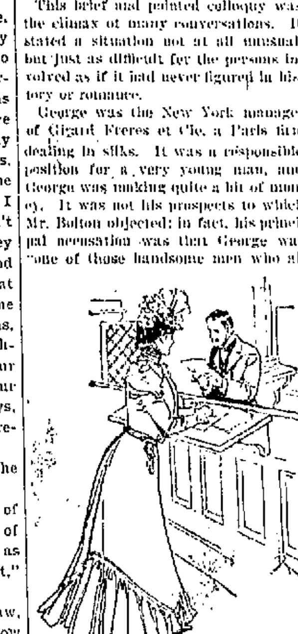
Mr. Bolton figures in this narrative as the stony hearted parent of a beautiful daughter. Most people knew him only as I. Eugene Bolton, druggists' sundries, John street, New York.

"Bertha," said he one day to the beautiful daughter aforesaid, "I do not like George Hallett."

"Neither do I, father," replied the dutiful child. "I love him!"

This brief and pointed colloquy was the climax of many conversations. It stated a situation not at all unusual, but just as difficult for the persons involved as if it had never figured in history or romance.

George was the New York manager of Gigard Freres et Cie, a Paris firm dealing in silks. It was a responsible position for a very young man, and George was making quite a bit of money. It was not his prospects to which Mr. Bolton objected; in fact, his principal accusation was that George was "one of those handsome men who always have 500 silly women chasing after them." He did not wish to see his daughter join the procession.



"YOU CAN SEE A COPY OF IT HERE."

Besides, Mr. Bolton preferred Irving Meade, a young man who stood in the shadow of a fortune and had recently come into Mr. Bolton's employ that he might be kept from idleness while the fortune's shadow was becoming solid and substantial. Mr. Meade was not a handsome man or much pursued by sighing maidens, despite his prospective wealth. To Bertha he was a joke.

The Boltons lived in Englewood, N. J. A widowed sister of Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Laura Merriam, resided in New York. The relations between her and the Boltons were not cordial, except as to Bertha, who was a favorite with Mrs. Merriam. As the widow was wealthy, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton viewed this intimacy with favor.

Now, it happened that occasionally Bertha would receive a telegram like this:

> Meet me at Twenty-third street, Sixth avenue "L" station, up town side, 12 tomorrow.
> LAURA MERRIAM.

From Mrs. Merriam? Oh, no—from George! Bertha could show these messages to her mother and use them as an excuse for going to town without the least fear of discovery, for Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Merriam would probably not meet within six months. So Bertha and George were enabled to enjoy many luncheons together in the swellest restaurants and usually a matinee at the theater afterward.

It was on a Tuesday that George sent a message couched in the exact language of the sample given above. Bertha was not at home when the messenger boy arrived, so the telegram was given to Mrs. Bolton, who read it. She knew that it was Bertha's habit to answer these telegrams from "aunty," and she also knew that Bertha would not return home till quite late in the evening, as she was to take dinner at the house of a friend. Such being the case and as she was sure that Bertha could go to town on the following day, she sent away this reply by the boy who had brought the message:

> Mrs. Merriam, 93 West —— Street, New York:
> Yes. Tomorrow, 12, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.
> BERTHA.

When Mrs. Merriam received this, she did not know what "yes" meant and was inclined to regard it as an error of the telegrapher's. The important part of the message, however, was clear—Bertha wanted to meet her tomorrow at noon at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

It must be understood that shopping appointments of this kind had sometimes been made between them.

When Bertha learned that her mother had answered the telegram, she was somewhat disturbed in mind. She decided to telegraph George on the following day telling him to make the time 11:45 instead of 12. Thus they could meet and George could get out of the way before Mrs. Merriam should arrive. If aunty should come, it would spoil the afternoon for Bertha and George; if she didn't, Bertha would know where to find George, who would be waiting, and an ingenious note of explanation would satisfy Mrs. Merriam's mind in regard to the telegram.

A little before 10 o'clock Wednesday forenoon Bertha entered the Englewood telegraph office, intending to send her message to George.

"I've just sent a telegram for you up to your house," said the operator. "You can see a copy of it here, though."

Bertha read as follows:

> Make it 1:30 instead of 12. Unavoidable.
> LAURA MERRIAM.

There was a nice situation. Was this dispatch from her aunt or from George? She puzzled over the question for several minutes and finally decided that the expression, "Make it 1:30," stamped the communication as the work of a man.

Therefore it would be useless to telegraph to George. She could meet her aunt first and George later. All things were falling out well. It was a considerable annoyance, however, to find, on reaching the railroad station, that she had just missed the train which she had intended to take. The time which she had spent in puzzling over that message had accomplished this misfortune—it was impossible to reach the appointed place by 12. Aunt Laura, in the picturesque language of the period, would be "stood up," but to meet George at 1:30 would be easy.

As the old fashioned novelists used to say, let us leave Bertha waiting in the railroad station while we follow the fortunes of her father.

When I. Eugene Bolton reached his office that morning about 9 o'clock, he discovered that he had left certain important documents at home. He needed them that day, and at first he had it in mind to telegraph his wife to send them in by Bertha.

"That's what I'll do," said he to Irving Meade, who had been present while Bolton was searching his pockets for the papers. "I'll have Bertha bring them in."

"Is Bertha coming here today?" asked the young man in a voice that betrayed his joy.

"She wasn't coming here," replied Bolton. "She was going shopping with her aunt, Mrs. Merriam."

"Mrs. Merriam telegraphed her, I suppose?" said Meade in a peculiar tone.

"Why, yes," said Bolton. "How did you know that?"

"Mr. Bolton," responded the young man impressively, "I've been on to that game for some time."

"What game?" cried the head of the firm.

"That telegram wasn't from Mrs. Merriam. It was from George Hallett!"

"Cæsar's ghost!" exclaimed Bolton. "What do you mean?"

"I know a fellow in the telegraph office in Englewood," replied Meade. "I know where the answers are addressed when those 'shopping' messages come to Bertha."

"You do, eh? Well, why didn't you tell me before?"

"I didn't feel like doing it," answered the young man. "I didn't want to get Bertha into trouble."

"There's going to be trouble if what you say is true," said Bolton. "I'll be at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street at noon today myself."

"That is where they are to meet, is it?" said Meade.

"It's where several people are going to meet," responded Bolton, "and one of them will have a club with him."

"I think it would be very unfortunate, sir," said Meade, "if your daughter were present at such a scene. It might get into the papers."

"You're right," replied Bolton. "But what can I do?"

"Telegraph her—using Mrs. Merriam's name—not to come till later. Then go up there and meet Hallett alone."

"I'll do it!" said Bolton. And he wrote the telegram of which Bertha saw a copy, as has been already related.

Now, it happened that Bolton did not know that his wife had answered "Mrs.

"WHERE'S BERTHA? I HOPE SHE ISN'T ILL."

Merriam's" telegram on the day before. He supposed that Bertha had done so, and, believing Meade's story, he supposed that the reply had gone to Hallett.

Therefore he was very much surprised, as he got upon the elevated railroad platform at the appointed hour, to see Mrs. Merriam waiting there.

"Where's Bertha?" asked that lady, approaching him. "I hope she isn't ill?"

"N-no," said Bolton, feeling very foolish and cursing Meade in his heart, "she isn't ill, but she couldn't possibly come in today, and as I was to be here at about the hour named she asked me to tell you about it."

"I am very much disappointed," said Mrs. Merriam in an offended tone. And she turned away without another word and walked down the stairs to the street.

Bolton waited awhile to make sure that Hallett was not coming, and then he took a train down town.

"A nice fool's errand you sent me on!" he yelled at Meade when the two were again in Bolton's private office. And he told the story of his adventure.

"I'll bet you $1,000 to a cent," exclaimed Meade, "that I am not mistaken about this. She must have got your telegram and sent some sort of reply to Hallett. He'll be there at 1:30, sure."

"I'd like to know whether there is anything in this," said Bolton doubtfully.

"Go up there, and you'll see," said Meade. And he finally persuaded his employer to go.

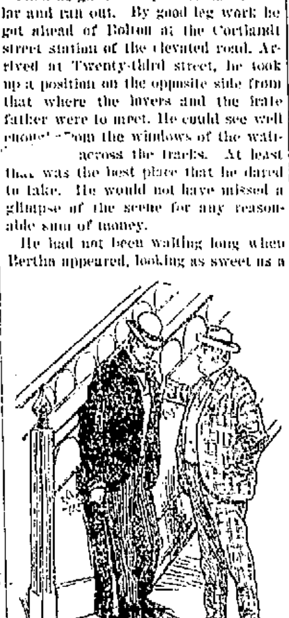
The instant that Bolton passed the threshold Meade ran out by another way. He did not purpose to have any mistake this time. He knew that Bertha would be at the rendezvous, and he decided to make sure about Hallett. Such a scene as must result would be directly in his interest, though he would have preferred that Bertha should not be present. He feared the effect of her persuasive eloquence upon her father, who really loved her with all his heart, and would be in danger of forgiving satan himself if Bertha should plead for him. However, the chances were that Hallett's case would be settled forever.

So Meade dodged into a telegraph office and wrote out a message to Hallett in Bertha's name making the appointment at the place and hour already mentioned.

"Send this," said he to the operator in charge of the telegraph station, "and say that a young lady left it in a great hurry."

Then he gave the operator half a dollar and ran out. By good leg work he got ahead of Bolton at the Cortlandt street station of the elevated road. Arrived at Twenty-third street, he took up a position on the opposite side from that where the lovers and the irate father were to meet. He could see well enough from the windows of the waiting room across the tracks. At least that was the best place that he dared to take. He would not have missed a glimpse of the scene for any reasonable sum of money.

He had not been waiting long when Bertha appeared, looking as sweet as a



A HAND WAS LAID UPON HIS SHOULDER.

rose and as happy as a bird. Five minutes, ten minutes, passed. Where was Hallett? Where was Bolton? Twelve minutes, then 13—ominous number. An up town train stopped at the station, and at the same moment a down town train rushed in, blocking the vision of the jealous lover. When he could see across the tracks again, Bertha and George were greeting each other in a manner much more than cordial.

But where was Mr. Bolton? Meade asked that question of his own tormented heart, and there was no reply.

Bertha and George began to move toward the stairs leading to the street. If they mingled with the throng below, Mr. Bolton might search for them in vain. He was helpless to avert a calamity that he himself had wrought. It was he that had sent or inspired the messages that had resulted in this meeting.

Scarcely knowing what he did, Meade ran out of the waiting room and dashed down the stairs. Reaching the street, he looked across Sixth avenue, and there were Bertha and George getting into a hansom. There was no way for him to stop them, but he rushed across the avenue as if all depended upon his haste. The hansom was well under way as he reached the foot of the "L" road station's stair on the up town side of the avenue. He leaned against the structure and gasped.

A hand was laid upon his shoulder, and he heard the voice of Mr. Bolton asking what in the name of all the fiends at once he was doing there.

"They've driven away in a hansom!" cried the excited young man. "Chase them!"

"Now, look here," said Bolton, restraining him. "If you think I'm going to believe any more of your lies, you don't know me. My daughter hasn't been here, and Hallett hasn't been here, and I can prove it. Look at this telegram. It was handed to me just as I rushed out of the office, but I forgot to open it till a half minute ago."

Meade looked and read this:

> Laura telegraphs to make it 1:30, same place. Bertha left before message arrived. Meet her at 12 and tell her.

It was signed by Mrs. Bolton.

"So, you see," said the stern parent, "Bertha had no reason to be here at 1:30, and, of course, Hallett wouldn't have been. Meade, I begin to see through you. You're a jealous jackass! And I had picked you for my son in law! The thought makes me modest. I reckon Bertra couldn't have done worse. It'll be just like me to let her suit herself after this experience, and if she wants George Hallett, why, by the jumping jingo, she shall have him!"

The indigestible properties of boiled ham, corned beef and other salt meats may, according to Mrs. Parloa, the cooking expert, be eliminated if the meat is sufficiently boiled. The salt toughens the fibers, and it takes persistent boiling to overcome this. The time allowed for a ten pound piece is five hours, but as the pieces are apt to be thick rather than long one of half this weight would need about the same amount of time. The meat should be partly cooled in the water in which it is boiled.

Confirmed drunkards are shamed into reformation in many of the towns of the Argentine Republic by being compelled to sweep the streets for eight days each time they may be arrested for intoxication.

THEY MOVE US.

The touch of a hand, the glance of an eye,
Or a word exchanged with the passerby;
A glimpse of a face in a crowded street,
And afterward life is incomplete.
A picture painted with honest zeal,
And we lose the old for the new ideal;
A chance remark or a song's refrain,
And life is never the same again.

A friendly smile and love's kindling spark
Leaps into flame and illumines the dark;
A whispered "Be brave" to our fellow men,
And they pick up the thread of hope again.
'Tis never an act or a word or thought
But that with unguessed importance is fraught,
For small things build up eternally
And blazon the way to destiny.

—Answers.

A Turn at Plowing

The Boy Didn't Like the Work, but Enjoyed the Attendant Sport.

By Ernest McGaffy.

"Do you really want to try your hand at the plow?" was Uncle Tom's remark after breakfast was over.

"I'd like to see if I could," said the boy, "even if I get sick of it before night."

"All right," was his uncle's reply. "But you can't carry the gun with you. The mules would stampede."

"Why, what would there be to shoot?" said Aunt Fanny.

"Oh, there's blackbirds and kildees by the barrel," said Uncle Tom.

"I'll take my bean shooter," said the boy, "and get enough birds for a potpie by night."

So, with a packetful of buckshot and his rubber weapon, he was ready for the fray. The farm was one of 240 acres. It was rolling country and fenced in by the old fashioned barbless wire fences. The soil was dark loam and easily worked. There was sand enough so that a plow would scour fairly well, and there were no rocks. The boy had watched his uncle plow the day before, and it did not seem very hard work. So, with a light plow and the old team, he started in with considerable confidence. The reins were crossed over his shoulder and under his arm, and the novelty of the job appealed to his curiosity. He grasped the handles and started the team with an assuring "Git up!" His instructions were not to hold the plowshare too deep in the soil or he would be hoisted into the air by the combination of the lines around him and the leverage of the earth's surface, and for the first 200 yards he gingerly scraped along almost on top of the ground.

Then he remembered that this was not plowing, and he "h'isted" up the handles and dug into the bowels of the earth. It was a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together as he remembered it afterward, and it ended by his being slung over the tops of the plow handles and deposited in the dirt. The plow had been turned upside down in the furrow, and his hat had been scraped off by the lines. The near mule beamed on him pityingly, and his back felt as if part of it had been pulled out and thrown away. Then he recollected about not digging in too deep. So he braced himself and took hold of the plow handles again. A long stretch of comparatively level ground assisted his efforts, and all went well for some time. It was a vast and awful distance across the field for the first furrow, and his uncle was a mere speck at the other end. When he got to the end of the furrow, he found the wire fence, and beyond was a limitless expanse of rolling prairie stretching down to the timber line of the Tarkio river. Outside of the fence were several furrows, which, his uncle had explained, were to keep the prairie fires from coming in and burning the fence posts.

He turned the mules and started back on the plowing. The loose loam broke under his bare feet, and the furrow crumbled down and arched ahead of the plow like the back of an angry hog. There was a steam, light, misty, almost impalpable, that rose up from the cloven hide of the old brown earth. Far in the west a bank of white clouds lay furled in the blue skies. He held the plow more steadily now, and when the share began to sink too deep he eased it up without jerking the point free from the furrow.

The turning point was reached again, and again he halted. From the line of cottonwoods that flanked one side of the field came down a troop of blackbirds, clacking and gossiping, in their quest for grubs, bugs and angleworms. First in size and importance were the gorgeous purple grackles, or crow blackbirds. They were the autocrats of the blackbird tribe and most important and busy when engaged on foraging expeditions such as these. They were followed by the more sober hued cow blackbirds in great numbers, and as the team drew away and the furrow's line lengthened out the scouts of the expedition came in close to the plow. The boy had already got his bean shooter within easy reach, and as the birds lined along the furrow he stopped the mules.

The nearest blackbird was a big purple grackle. The boy drew the rubbers back, a bullet flew as the rubber bands snapped, and the blackbird doubled up in the furrow with a bullet in his breast. Putting in another bullet, the boy took another shot at the next bird, which had not noticed the almost noiseless effect of the shot. Fair and true the second bullet went to its mark, and a second blackbird dropped to the shot. Going back, the boy picked up the two birds, and the rest scattered back along the furrow. Putting the lines across and under, he started along the furrow again. Again the birds drew up, and again he got two shots at them, getting one bird and just grazing another. When he got to the opposite end of the field, he found a couple of inquisitive kildees rummaging about and winged one of them with his first shot. A long chase over the drying furrows of the previous day's plowing secured the bird.

Going back he had several more shots at the blackbirds, which seemed to grow bolder and hungrier as the day advanced. He seldom missed them and in one instance killed two at one shot, the bullet striking one bird a glancing blow on the neck and winging a second bird in the bunch.

The plowing grew more and more tedious as the day lengthened out, and the boy was never hungrier in his life. He had brought his dinner along, with a bottle of milk to wash it down, and he could tell pretty well from the sun when noontime came. From his line of furrows he could see his uncle toiling across and back, never stopping for anything, a brown figure in the brown stretches of upturned earth.

He made up his mind that plowing was desperately monotonous work and that to plow a straight furrow was something that only came from long practice. He had a stake stuck up for his benefit at each end of the field, but his plow either wabbled or the mules "wee-wawed" frightfully, for before noontime came he found it necessary to lift the plow up and gash down certain inlets and estuaries of land which had not been cut on account of the perversity of the furrows. By the time the sun had swung into line for about 12:30 he had come to the conclusion that all a boy needed to plow well with was a pair of iron legs and a knowledge of how to draw a furrow straight. He unhitched the team with some difficulty and gave them a feed of oats on the bottom of the sack. Then he got out his own dinner of bread and butter, meat and pickles, and fell on it like a famished coyote. He was very tired. The dirt had got into his finger nails, crept into his curly brown hair, grimed his neck, filled his ears and embittered his boyish soul. His curiosity was thoroughly satisfied. He had become satiated with the exercise; he wanted to hunt.

However, he remembered that it would be cowardly to give up until night. So he started in to hitch up the mules again after taking a decent rest. Fortunately he could do this without having to summon his uncle, and he congratulated himself on being able to hitch and unhitch a team. The plow again was driven into the loam, and once more the burden of hanging on to a pair of slippery plow handles with a couple of energetic mules striding along in front was begun. The blackbirds and kildees, allured by the feast of pale grubs and salmon tinted fish worms, came again to the furrows, but the boy only took a shot now and then. He was doggedly, sullenly, silently plugging along in the furrow, with the sand gritting between his teeth. He wouldn't offer to plow again for Uncle Tom. Uncle Tom knew what he was talking about when he said it was hard work and dirty work until you got used to it. Well, he didn't want to get used to it, that was all. What was that story about eels getting used to being skinned? Whoa, Jinny; back, you old yellow crate, you!

At sundown and not until he saw Uncle Tom turn for the house did the boy give over. But he had seen the error of his way. Plowing wasn't what it was cracked up to be. There were too many sand burs and roots and crooked furrows and dirt and wrenches and backaches about it. There was too much work about it. Why, when you saw a man who was used to it you could believe that he might strap himself to a plow and go to sleep on the job. But for a new beginner at the business it was like Jordan, "a hard road to travel."

Uncle Tom smiled at the grimy, dusty figure of his nephew as he met him at the house. "How'd you like the plowing?" he inquired quizzically.

The boy took nine blackbirds and three kildees from his pockets and, holding them up, said, "I like that part of it, Uncle Tom, and all the rest I didn't like worth a cent."—Chicago Record.

Why His Coat Was Unbuttoned.

The thermometer stood at 10 degrees above zero.

He had on an overcoat, undercoat and a vest. His other garments cut no ice here.

Although the wind blew a Greenland gale, his overcoat and undercoat were both unbuttoned and flapped like the sails of a schooner set wing and wing.

Why did he not button his coats on this piercing day?

Because he was the Man With a Badge.

By leaving his coats unbuttoned People could see that on his vest was displayed his vested right to wear a Badge, and who ever saw a man with such authority, when off duty, who didn't display at least the rim of his Badge?

No one, because power is sweet to us all, from the President to the Peasant.—Washington Star.

Proper Bathing.

Every person, old or young, sick or well, ought to have a daily bath. Immediately after arising in the morning is the best time. A quart of water and a bowl—there ought to be two—is all that is necessary. The water need not be cold or hot; from 70 to 80 degrees is preferable. The young and the very vigorous can safely indulge in much colder water.

Let the bath be taken rapidly, occupying from two to five minutes. Simply wet the entire person with water, dry this off with one towel, then rub the surface briskly with a dry, coarse towel. Then dress rapidly; then exercise until there is a full, free action in the circulation and warmth.

If there is need for the use of soap, except locally, and where there is a daily bath there is little need for it, let that be used before retiring at night.

A Wonderful Escape.

The greatest height from which any one has accidentally fallen without receiving any injury beyond a shaking was nearly 1,000 feet by an East Indian living in the island of Oghlu, who fell over a cliff at that height. His fall was broken at the foot of the precipice by masses of dense vegetation, and he escaped with no more serious injury than a severe shaking. The authenticity of this fall was vouched for by the French writer, H. de Parville.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

A TRAINMAN'S CAUSTIC COMMENT ON RAILROAD RULES.

To Obey Them All, He Says, Means to Lose Time and Win a Discharge. To Break Them and Have an Accident Means a Discharge Also.

It is an interesting position that one finds when studying the relations that connect the railroad employee with the road itself with regard to the rules and regulations. It has a ring of "heads I win, and tails you lose" in favor of the road when it comes to deciding where the responsibility lies when an accident occurs. An old railroad employee, a member of a train crew, was conversing with the writer recently, and in going over it the situation might be better and more readily understood if he were to be rather closely quoted from his standpoint and in his language.

"On our line," he said, "we have many a good mile that composes the whole road, but I will confine my knowledge and experience of working under rules and regulations as standing between the general manager's office and the actual operation of trains. To follow every rule and regulation to the letter would make travel far safer than lying in bed, but it would be so slow and tedious to the passenger that the time made in the old days of stage lines would appear a 'flier's' time of these days.

"To make from even 30 miles per hour up to the 80 reached these days and to live up to everything pertaining to slow tips, grade crossings, saving of coal, oil and material, slow stops and starts, reduced speed over switches and turnouts and a hundred and one things to be remembered, would be the worst kind of folly if making time was a consideration.

"Take my run, 150 miles, which is on the card to be made in 4 hours and 52 minutes, not such a swift gait, to be sure, although in winter, with snow, ice and bad weather, it is some little kind of a job to get around on time. To live up to every ironclad rule, those in the book, on the card and various specials issued every day, you could not pull that run through in ten hours, and you might count yourself lucky if you went through upon that time.

"A trainhand has the choice of either making his time, for, if he is frequently late, he is either set back, suspended, fined or dismissed, or living up to every rule, and, if not found doing so in case of accident, being dismissed. Of course where no accidents occur the rules can be tampered with and the management be blessed with bandaged eyes, but let a mishap occur, and in order to protect themselves they jog out the thousand or two rules, and if you are found guilty you receive an early dismissal. So the trainhand takes his desperate chances by playing at luck, by using discretion in obeying his rule, as he keeps his position longer than he would through strictly carrying out every one and eventually being dismissed when the first salary day arrives.

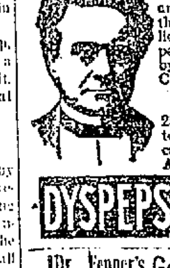
"In one book of rules upon a large road appear nearly 500 regulations for the employee to familiarize himself with, or, as one of the general rules says: 'The head of each department must be conversant with the rules, supply copies of them to his subordinates, see that they are understood, enforce obedience to them. No one will be excused for the violation of any of them, even though not included in those applicable to his department. Ignorance is no excuse for neglect of duty.'

"Then follows a most remarkable clause or rule which reads, 'Every employee while on duty connected with the trains on any division of the road is under the authority and must conform to the orders of the superintendent of that division.' Now, if the employee has a certain order from the superintendent that conflicts with those of the book, the road has him double headed.

"To obey the superintendent and disobey the rule means discharge, as it distinctly states that 'no one will be excused for the violation of any of them,' while on the other hand 'he must conform to the orders of the superintendent,' so he is apt to become discharged either way, but the road stands unblamed in either case. Besides these 500 regulations there are numbers of rules, about 20 forms of train orders, 4 hand and lamp signals, 17 manner of using signals according to the train rules, besides nearly 160 special rules on time card.

"Then comes the changing occasionally of a rule or from day to day the time of some new rule. With this the employee must learn by heart the scheduled time of some 25 regular trains, not to mention as many specials. Is it a wonder not more accidents occur when one employee may be on duty 18 or 20 continuous hours and happens to forget just one of these things to be remembered?"—Portland Oregonian.

MUNYON'S



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MONSTERS OF THE DEEP

How Absence of Sunlight Is Recompensed by Nature in Strange Marine Animals.

To the layman, the reader who has not followed the investigations of students of the deep sea, it is difficult to realize how life can exist where the pressure is so great that it is compared to a train of cars loaded with pig iron bearing down upon a man's shoulders, or many tons to the square inch. Neither are the conditions of life readily understood at a depth where a ray of sunlight never has reached, where eternal night apparently reigns, where the temperature is nearly at the freezing point, and where in all probability a silence so profound exists that a sound has never broken the quiet of ages.

Such a region, finding its extreme depth in five or six miles, does not appear to offer any inducements to the investigator; yet it has been a most fruitful field, and the discoveries which have been made during the last few years have entirely changed public sentiment regarding it.

The deep sea, while forbidding and uninviting, has its inhabitants that are well adapted to the strange conditions within its borders, where eternal darkness was supposed to reign. We have every reason to believe that there is at times a wonderful assemblage of light givers who illumine and change its abysmal regions into scenes of weird splendor.

If the ocean bed, which is popularly supposed to occupy three-fourths of the world's surface, should suddenly be laid bare we should in the main find a duplicate of terrestrial conditions. The bed of the present ocean has at some time been dry land; has been cut by wind and weather washed into river beds by streams thrown up by volcanic action into mountains, or elevated and depressed by oscillations of the crust. It has undergone all the changes of the land with which we are familiar, and in a measure resembles it.

DARK AND COLD STILL.

To make the ocean bed a reality I will ask the reader to imagine that he is equipped with a diver's armor, capable of resisting pressure, and accompany me into the deep sea. As we descended into the blue depths we realize that we have entered another world, where to all intents and purposes water is the atmosphere. If we entered the ocean on the Pacific coast from the beach we would gradually walk down an easy descent for many miles, and the same is true of the Atlantic. Almost immediately the light fades, so that when at a depth of 500 feet it is comparatively dark and intensely cold. Deeper we descend, the sunlight gradually fading, until at a depth of a quarter of a mile the darkness is intense so far as the sun is concerned.

In shallow water we have passed through the region of abundant life. Along the shore are schools of porpoises, immense whales that occasionally venture far below the surface, and a number of air-breathing, fish-like animals that are kept near the surface by their structure and requirements. Here are schools of fish—salmon and sardines; and passing is a migrating herd of seals. Deeper we pass and leave them behind, descending to a depth of 1,500 feet in darkness profound. An electric light would show a singular change. Many of the fish are of gay colors, and could we whisk one to the surface its eyes would be popping from its head when it arrived at the sudden change.

A KALEIDOSCOPE OF COLOR.

Strange animals inhabit this region and the deeper we go the more remarkable they appear, and finally at a mile or so they fairly compel our admiration. Here are scarlet shrimps, crabs on stilt-like legs, others that are blind, more that carry their own lights, for long ago we saw living stars, moons and comets in this abysmal region that serve a variety of purposes in the economy of nature. Everywhere there is life. Every drop of water is alive; and, standing in this strange region, at a depth of a mile or so, we find ourselves in a rainstorm beneath the sea. All about are countless objects dropping upon us, invisible to the eye, but so result-producing in the aggregate that the raindrops pile and heap up in such masses that with those that die on the bottom they round off the tops of submarine hills and mountains, fill up the valleys, and the thick, gelatinous ooze through which we have walked with so much difficulty is the visible result of the rain. In brief, we are in the region of the globigerina ooze—a condition found in great depths, but not always in the greatest. It has been estimated that if lime-secreting organisms are as numerous down to a depth of 600 feet as they are near the surface there would be more than sixteen tons of calcareous shells or carbonate of lime in the uppermost 100 fathoms of every square mile of ocean.

The rainstorm is the falling of these countless shells to the bottom. They are ever dying; the animal is destroyed and the little shell sinks, piling up at the bottom and forming the well-known globigerina ooze. The increasing weight grinds up the lower stratum into an impalpable powder and slowly piles up the bottom, forming a mass which if elevated above the surface would resemble the chalk cliffs of Dover, which were formed at the bottom of the ocean in much the same way.

MONSTERS EAT EACH OTHER.

Descending into deeper depths we still find life. Many of the fishes are blind; nearly all have phosphorescent lights, and their shapes and forms are strange and uncanny. Sunlight does not reach below 1,000 fathoms; beyond this no plant life exists, and the various forms of life prey upon one another. Among the deep sea fishes especially there is constant warfare.

Assuming that we are walking on the ocean bottom at the depth of over a mile, we move cautiously along in water icy cold, and suddenly are confronted with a blaze of light, and find ourselves in a field of light-givers. Imagine a cornfield with stalks from two to four feet in height, the tips gleaming with light and waving gently to and fro. Such an appearance the fields of umbellularia present. Off St. Vincent the Challenger dredged in a field of light-giving gorgonias, with stems about two feet long. The trawl came up choked with them from a region a mile below the surface, each one emitting a vivid, lilac-colored light.

Above this forest of living lights strange and weird fishes are passing, which we recognize as forms that have have been dredged from great depths by the Albatross, Challenger and others. One, the Chiasmodon, dashes by emitting light from its own body, and, wonder of wonders! we see it seize a fish five times its own bulk and draw itself over it like a glove. Its jaws by a special arrangement separate, and the mouth is a cavern of India rubber-like possibilities. A similar fish, Malacosteus, is of a rich black velvet hue, and as it poises we see upon its head two large lights. One emits a golden light, the other throws out fitful green rays which have some hidden meaning in the economy of nature. Some of the fishes seem to be literal mouths. Such is the Eurypharynx or pelican fish. The mouth is enormous, the bones of the jaw being attached to the skull by movable joints, so that it has enormous powers of distension.

FISHES CARRY LANTERNS.

A curious black fish called Echiostoma has its lanterns arranged about its head; two are just below the eyes, while there are several others at various portions of the head. At a depth of two miles we find the fish Hythites, and at three miles we shall find others more remarkable. A hideous, snakelike creature is the Stomias, with pointed teeth and a row of lights along its ventral surface like the lights that are seen in a dark night in the car window as the train dashes along. This fish has been taken from a mile and a quarter beneath the surface by an English dredger.

Beneath our feet are forms equally weird, the bottom blazing with light at every step. Here are phosphorescent crabs and senfans that emit golden, green and lilac hues. Blue scintillations come from sea-pens, while others give out gleams of gold and green. Almost every animal is a light-giver. Some of the crabs are phosphorescent over the entire surface; others have their lights on stalked eyes, while the very mud that rises seems to scintillate with light that would appear to be an essential feature of the deep sea. We might in this walk of the imagination descend to a depth of six miles beneath the sea and still find life.

In all probability the largest and most remarkable fishes have not been seen, and escape the dredge. Many of these strange forms of the abyssmal depths are types of extinct forms, and we can only imagine what wonders the deep sea hides. In the Atlantic and Pacific gigantic squids from fifty to seventy feet in length are found, and glimpses of strange snake or eel-like sharks are suggestive of the uncaught mysteries and unseen dwellers in the deep sea. Among the curious light-givers is a shark which was caught by Dr. Bennett. It was perfectly black, but emitted a strange phosphorescent light which remained some time after the animal's death. The shark was placed in a jar in the cabin of the vessel, and is described as presenting a ghostly appearance, emitting a rich green light almost sufficient to read by.

In descending into the intermediate depths, the jelly fishes and forms that live in the open water attract our attention. Here is a jelly fish, its disk six feet across, its train of tentacles possibly emitting a vivid light and stretching away in a maze of brilliant lines of perhaps 100 feet. Such is the cyanea, one of about this dimension being seen by Mrs. Agassiz off Nahant, on the Massachusetts coast. Such a jellyfish moving through the upper depths might well be compared to a great comet.

Other forms—huge disks are the moons and lesser planets of this submarine world of space. The variety of tints and colors emitted by the jellyfishes is almost beyond comprehension, and so diverse are the lights that the belief is forced upon the beholder that they have some marked significance in the economy of nature. One known as Lucernaria emits a pale-bluish light all over its surface. Obelia has a luminous stem alone. Cestus, or the Girdle of Venus, has a yellow light. Idyia emits a roseate hue, while the light of Aurelia is of such a brilliant yellow that when one of the animals was squeezed into a glass of milk, the latter was rendered so luminous that a letter was read by it.

From these instances, and they are but a few in many, it is evident that the stroller through the ocean, either in the moderate depths at night or the abyssmal realms of day, would not wander about blindly, but would have his pathway illuminated by lights effective and brilliant, rendering the deepest ocean a region the opposite of the conditions of stygian darkness that it is erroneously supposed to hold.

CARS CROSS AN AVALANCHE.

A mile south of Atchison, Kas., the entire side of a bluff is sliding into the Missouri river. The avalanche is a quarter of a mile long and at its base is the most expensive piece of railroad track on the Missouri Pacific system. There is probably not another quarter of a mile of track in the United States which costs more to maintain.

The odd thing about this monster landslide is that it has been slipping down for twenty years, and unless it takes an unexpected plunge will probably be slipping for the next twenty years, and possibly fifty or a hundred. The avalanche is moving more or less at all times, but not enough to require watching by the Missouri Pacific except about two months in the spring.

During the winter the moisture is held in the ground and when the frost thaws and the spring rains come the great mass of earth begins slipping. Sometimes it comes down a foot in twenty-four hours and once in awhile it slides six feet. The Missouri Pacific then puts a force of from twenty to fifty men at work pulling the track back to its proper place and keeping it level. A man is employed to watch the track at night and see that it does not get so far out of line as to topple a train over into the river. Orders are issued to engineers to go slow over the bad track, for the jar of a train might cause an unprecedented move.

The bluff is one of the highest of the very high bluffs along the Kansas side of the Missouri river from Kansas City to the Nebraska line. Lying under fifteen feet of earth there are one or more strata of rock aggregating from twenty to forty feet in thickness.

There seems to have been a perpendicular split down through the rock dividing the bluff almost half in two, and extending a quarter of a mile north and south. The side which lay on the river, or east side, slid because there was nothing to hold it, while the opposite, or west side, was up against another bluff. Thus the east side began gradually to sink into the river and has laid bare a wall thirty or more feet high in places.

Here and there enormous bolders, which hung for a long time undecided with which side to identify themselves, finally lost their balance and crashed down, dashing themselves to pieces below. It costs the Missouri Pacific several thousand dollars and causes a great deal of anxiety every spring, but there is no way of avoiding it.—Chicago Record.

AFRICAN FLOWERS.

The cable tells of great enthusiasm aroused when the women bidden to attend the royal drawing room at Buckingham palace appeared carrying bouquets of African ixias. The substitution of African flowers for the usual hothouse roses appealed to the patriotic feelings of the crowds gathered about the palace, and each of the guests who carried them was greeted with hearty British cheers. The ixia is a genus of bulbous plants containing about twenty-five species, all natives of South Africa. The flowers grow on spikes, either single or branched, and are found in many colors, from pure white to dark red. The leaves are narrow and slender. They may be cultivated either from seeds or from cuttings, and are extremely attractive when grown as pot plants. When bulbs are used they are planted in the fall and the pots are covered with ashes during the winter, little water being required until the flower spikes appear above the surface of the ground. Then they must be given plenty of both light and water. It is expected that with the prestige of the reception given at the drawing room behind them the ixias will become popular in both England and in the United States. The genus has not yet been introduced in Chicago.—Chicago Tribune.

The finest ruby in the world is in the crown of his Muscovite Majesty, the Czar.

AMERICAN STONE AGE.

Battlefield of That Period Unearthed and Relics of the Last Races Found.

About seventy miles northwest of the city of San Diego, Cal., lies an island named San Clemente, says the Philadelphia Press.

For 350 years San Clemente has been known, it having been discovered by Cabrillo in his voyage of discovery up the Pacific coast. The island at that time had a large and vigorous population, but today the sole inhabitants are an Irishman and two or three Mexicans, who herd sheep and live alone.

For years San Clemente has been resorted by collectors and relic-hunters, who have carried off tons of stone, shell and bone implements—relics of the lost races. These ancient people represented the stone age of America.

For clubs they cut out long pieces of stone, and rounded off the edges. Their swords were flat stones; their arrows were of flint, often beautifully made. Their food was ground in ollas or pots of stone, and thousands of these have been found, many for cooking purposes—having been cut from the solid ledges by the makers with their flat knives.

Their fish-hooks were made of bone and shell; their fishing lines of seaweed; their sinkers of soft steatite, and that they were advanced in the savage arts is shown by the decorations on their various possessions and their musical instruments.

The island today, from one end to the other, shows evidences of the presence of these people.

In a trench, made by the writer, a skeleton was found in the pure sand, with a flute at its head and another at its feet, both being ornamented with pearly abalone.

Near by, the trench entered what was evidently an ancient battleground, as thirty or more skeletons were found hopelessly mixed, as though they had been hurled together.

Nearly all the skeletons examined were injured; the skulls were crushed in by stone hammers, which were found, or pierced by the flint arrows, or beaten in by huge barbs that might have been spearheads. Leg and arm bones had been fractured and broken, and there could be but one explanation, opposing tribes had met in a sanguinary battle, resulting in the death of many on both sides, who had been buried as they fell, or more probable left as they were, the shifting sand of the dune covering them in time.

The wounds made by these flint and stone weapons were of a remarkable nature.

The entire side of a skull would be broken in, or large bones broken off short. In two skulls long flint arrows were sticking, and numbers in the sand showed that they had penetrated the vulnerable parts of the body and caused the death of the victim.

Within a few years scientists have paid particular attention to the collection of skulls which bear wounds, and especially the weapon, and in our museums and those of Europe many remarkable and interesting examples are known.

In the French cavern of the Sordes, which may date back fifty thousand years, more or less, a woman's skeleton was found, the skull of which had been beaten in with a flint weapon, a gaping and terrible wound showing in the right side. Some attempts had been made at surgery, as pieces of the broken bone had been removed and the wound had begun to heal when death ensued.

TRADING IN KLONDIKE.

It costs 50 cents to get one article washed in Dawson. If you understood the laundry business you can judge for yourself what a chance you would have in a town of from ten to sixty thousand men and women all too busy to do their own washing. Tobacco sells for $8 a pound in Alaska. S. Archibald brought less than one thousand dollars to Dawson City in March, '97, in the proper kind of provisions. By September, '98, he had $25,000, all made in trading.—Philadelphia North American.

PALACE CAR NAMES.

When the Pullman Palace Car company absorbed the Wagner Car company there many cars of the latter company bearing the same names as others in the Pullman service, says the New York World. All these names are now being changed.

And what a brain-racking task it is!

The very first car was changed from the "Java" to the "Paltava," and if you know what or where "Paltava" is you can have it. By the time the work is finished about all the available names in mythology, geography, ethnology and zoology will have been drawn upon.

The difficulty in finding palace-car names in shown by the fact that of the 720 Wagners 502 have names duplicating those of Pullmans. Besides changing these and painting out the word "Wagner" the house monogram must be put upon new brass buttons, new cap insignia for the men and even upon new linen for the berths and tableware or the dining service.

New rubber footmats, new glass for doors bearing monograms and new blankets and towels are incidents of the change.

BONUSES FOR EMPLOYES.

The Market Street Railway company, of San Francisco, has decided to give a special bonus for the faithful service of its employes. The men who have been with the company for five years receive one cent per hour, for ten years two cents, for fifteen years three cents and for twenty years four cents per hour.—Street Railway Review.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A MATRIMONIAL CLUB.

Palmyra, Mo., has a Spinsters' Matrimonial club whose members obligate themselves to abstain from gossip, flirting, use of slang and associating with young men who use tobacco. "And, by and by," remarks a Macon philosopher, "they will drop the middle name of the organization as a superfluity.—Indianapolis Press.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$50 reward will be paid for a case of backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, loss of vitality, incipient kidney, bladder and urinary disorders, that cannot be cured by Morrow's Kidneyoids, the great scientific discovery for shattered nerves, thin and impoverished blood. Prepared in yellow tablets; $1 a box at druggists, enough for two weeks' treatment. Mailed on receipt of price. John Morrow & Co., Chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,
Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.
No. 1 W. Columbia St.

MONARCH Sewing Machine Oil.
For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fire Arms, etc. The Highest Grade. Get it from your dealer.
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DR. BULSON,
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Practice Limited to Diseases of
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Hours 10 to 4. Telephone 413 Main.

DECIDE YOURSELF.

The Opportunity is Here, Backed by Fort Wayne Testimony.

Don't take our word for it.

Don't depend on a stranger's statement.

Read Fort Wayne endorsement.

Read the statement of Fort Wayne citizens.

And decide for yourself.

Here is one case of it.

Mrs. J. F. Sharpling, of 161 High street, now living at the corner of Gay and Clayton streets, says: "After trying many different remedies for my backache, which was brought on by kidney complaint, I decided to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. I had read much about them and went to Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and got a box. I could feel the effects of their use from the first dose and at the end of a week my backache was all gone. I could stoop as well as ever and felt strong and well."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases, piles, eczema, chilblains, chafing, any irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

IN LUCK.

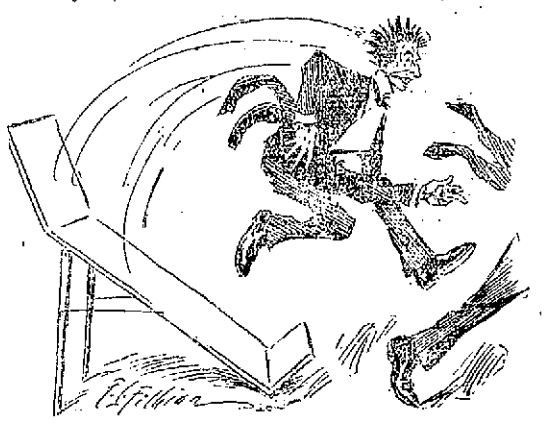
Berden Howse—I've lost my appetite completely doctor.
Doctor—That's bad.
Berden Howse—Bad! Well, you wouldn't think so if you boarded where I do.

A POOR MEMORY.

Mrs. Globe Trotter—May I ask how many men you have shot since you have been out here?
Rat Skin Ike—I dun'no; ain't never kept no books.

FIRED OUT.

1—Ladies and gentlemen, let me introduce the wonderful ossified man, one bone from head to foot, can't move an inch, been in one position for ten years; can't walk, can't—



2—Voice from the gallery—Fire! Fire!!

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 141 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

SEEDS!
GARDEN SEEDS IN BULK.
Flower Seeds and Bulbs.
Lawn Grass Seed.
Fresh and True to Name.
We have the finest grades of Canary, Hemp, Rape and Sunflower Seeds. Everything in the seed line.
S. BASH & CO.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

ROBERT MANTELL.

The eminent actor, Robert B. Mantell, will be at the Masonic Temple next Monday for the benefit of the ushers, in a new play entitled "The Dagger and the Cross," dramatized from Joseph Hatton's novel of the same name, by W .A. Tremayne. Briefly, the story runs as follows: In Venice, in the year 1664, there lived one Roubillac, a painter; Francesca, his wife, and Zilletto, a sculptor, in love with Francesca. By means of his hypnotic power, Francesca returns the love of Zilletto. The painter and his wife go to England, where they are followed by Zilletto. The old relations are renewed, though Zilletto has found a new charmer in Mary Talbot, the daughter of Sir George Talbot. Zilletto offers to give up Francesca on condition that Roubillac impersonate a priest and marry him to Mary. In desperation Roubillac agrees, but the ceremony is scarcely over when Zilletto breaks his word to Roubillac. Then the latter kills him. Flying from the place, Roubillac finds his wife dying in a little village near the sea. She makes him confess his sin to a

ROBERT MANTELL AS ROUBILLAC, THE PAINTER, IN "THE DAGGER AND THE CROSS."

priest, and as a penance he is directed to return to the scene of the murder, holding in his hand the dagger reversed as the sign of the cross, and there confess his crime. It is the time of the great plague, and as Roubillac makes his confession he is seized by the dread disease and dies.

Mr. Mantell has many splendid opportunities throughout the play, especially in the third act, where Roubillac, standing beside the couch where lies his dead wife, reveals his crime to the priest. Again and again the finest climaxes are attained in the manner for which Mr. Mantell is noted. Seats are now selling.

SOWING THE WIND.

The play-going element of this city has been looking forward with some eagerness to the approaching engagement of "Sowing the Wind" at

Corinne, as Margery Dazzle, in "The Jolly Little Host."

the Masonic Temple Saturday, April 7. Although Sydney Grundy was already a well-known playwright before his "Sowing the Wind" appeared, everything that he had previously written seems to have been forgotten in the presence of this master-piece.

The play deals with a phase of social life that is continually pressing itself upon thoughtful minds, and yet which is of such a delicate nature that few dramatic authors are able to handle it in a suitable way for stage purposes. The relations of the sexes, and their relative moral responsibility for the maintenance of domestic purity is Mr. Grundy's theme and he treats it with the earnestness of a philosopher and the skill of a master. He brings together as a principal and opposing characters in the play a young woman and her father, neither being aware of their relationship to each other, the girl's mother having been betrayed and cast aside by the father. This man is now the adopted father of his daughter's lover and is refusing to permit the marriage until the mystery of the girl's parentage is cleared up.

The contest between these two, so strangely brought together, is the basis of the plot. Some of the scenes between them are as thrilling and pathetic as anything that can be imagined. It is a warfare of "sex against sex" and is conducted with passionate splendor on both sides. The costumes are triumphs in that line, being splendid reproductions of the style in vogue in England in 1830.

The ladies will especially appreciate this feature of the performance. No expense has been spared in the matter of scenery and indeed, the production throughout is on a magnificent scale.

"BEHIND THE SCENES."

While it is true that "Sowing the Wind" treats on delicate social problems, it is admitted by all to be a moral and wholesome play.

Two weeks more spent through New York state and New England will terminate Mr. O'Neill's season in Fall River, May 19th. The Liebman & Co. production, which is the one that Mr. O'Neill is seen at the head of, has been considered wherever it has been seen this season as the most gorgeous frame in which Dumas' famous romance was ever presented to the American public. The organization is one of the best on tour this season.

Picturesque Venice in 1664, contrasted with England in 1666, during the terrible black plague, are the places of action of Robert B. Mantell's new play, "The Dagger and the Cross."

Robert B. Mantell is the handsomest and most picturesque actor England has sent us since the advent of George Rignold.

"The Dagger and the Cross" is indeed a wonderful play and the greatest success Robert B. Mantell has had since his production of "Monbar."

M. W. Hanley, manager for Robert B. Mantell, has for many years brought attractions to our city and his name has always been connected with the best.

A FIENDISH ATTACK.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters, which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

STUDYING THE ATMOSPHERE.

In Prussia the meteorological institute is about to arrange for the systematic examination of the aeronautical observatory at Tagel, near Berlin. Kites and balloons will be employed at heights from 3,000 to 5,000 meters to ascertain the atmospheric conditions. The registering apparatus is taken up in a kite balloon inflated with oxygen and can lift 500 meters of wire. To it a second kite is attached, and to this latter a third, and so on until the balloon reaches a height of 4,000 or more meters.—Chicago Record.

BRAVE BOY JOHN.

Johnnie was the bravest fellow
Ever stalked beneath a yellow,
Soaring military feather;
Arms and man were brought together,
When his Uncle John presented
Johnnie with a suit, invented
Just for brave boys like our John;

Wooden gun and sabre pewter,
Horn (cries Johnnie, "Hear me toot her!")
German helmet, dark blue jacket,
Bram (cries papa, "Stop that racket!")
Dressed to set the world agog, oh,—
Fit to fight at Santiago,—
Brave and gallant boy our John!

Scampered in and out like Towser,
Aiming at us with his Mauser;
With his trusty sword of pewter,
Crept in corners like a looter;
Paced the hall with paces seven;
Countersign must first be given,
'Ere we passed our valiant John.

Got to be a little nuisance;
Papa said, "For one or two cents
I would spank that boy; he's at it
Night and day with rat-a-tat-tat."
Johnnie suddenly took his sabre
Over to our next door neighbor,
Up went hands at valiant John.

Johnnie swaggered, Johnnie blustered,
Couldn't see how folks got flustered,
"Wish there would a great big injun,"
Quoth he, "Just push back that fringin'"
(Portiere, he meant); "I'd have his
Scalp lock, sure's I'm Johnnie Travis!"
Such a bold boy was our John.

Mr. Ferris (he's our neighbor)
Left the room at point of sabre
Johnnie drove him in a fluster;
Went up stairs and got a duster
And a blanket big and lurid;
Then into them both he hurried,
For the sake of brave boy John.

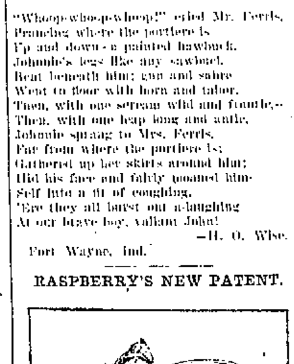
Blanket o'er his shoulders slanted,
Feather duster handle planted
Twixt his shoulders (every feather
Horrent—crest for Hector all together)
Face all red with chalk-marks twenty,—
Down into the parlor went he,
Just to die by valiant John.

"Whoop-whoop-whoop!" cried Mr. Ferris,
Prancing where the portiere is
Up and down—a painted hawback,
Johnnie's legs like any sawbuck,
Bent beneath him; gun and sabre
Went to floor with horn and tabor,
Then, with one scream wild and frantic,—
Then, with one leap long and antic,
Johnnie sprang to Mrs. Ferris,
Far from where the portiere is;
Gathered up her skirts around him;
Hid his face and fairly moaned himself into a fit of coughing,
'Ere they all burst out a-laughing
At our brave boy, valiant John!

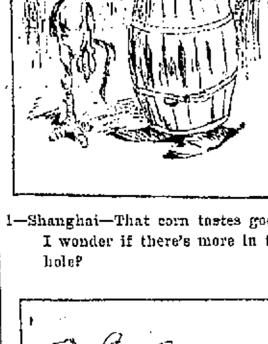
—H. O. Wise.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

RASPBERRY'S NEW PATENT.

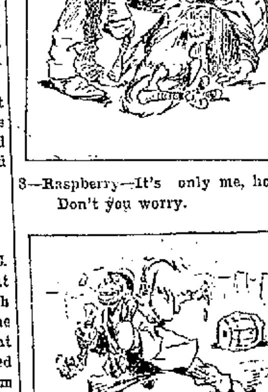


1—Shanghai—That corn tastes good. I wonder if there's more in the hole?



2—Great heavens! What's that?

3—Raspberry—It's only me, honey. Don't you worry.



4—Dis beats runnin' after 'em, deed I do.

There is now living in hale old age Mr. George Croall, of 17 London street, Edinburgh, who was at the annual theatrical fund dinner in 1827, when Sir Walter Scott proclaimed himself the author of "Waverley." He distinctly remembers the great enthusiasm aroused on that occasion

NATURE IS RIVALLED.

Diamonds of the Purest Ray are Successfully Imitated Now by Metallurgists.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

Charles Gregory Stevenson, a noted mineralogist and mining engineer of New York, is among the Mardi Gras visitors at present in the city, and barring some unexpected call, will remain until after the carnival. Mr. Stevenson has lately returned from Honduras, where he was sent to make an elaborate investigation of the mining properties of the well-known Scotch-English syndicate in the Olancha district, a high compliment to an American engineer, as his report will determine the question of a financial operation of the first magnitude.

Mr. Stevenson has been associated several times in the past with John Hays Hammond, the distinguished American engineer who played such a conspicuous role in the Transvaal, and reference to him led the conversation naturally to the Kimberley diamond mines, with which he was once prominently identified. In that connection Mr. Stevenson made a very curious and interesting statement.

"It is my honest belief," he said, "that a practical method of making artificial diamonds was discovered about five years ago and suppressed for commercial considerations. I am not joking, but am perfectly serious, and I am by no means the only person who entertains that opinion."

When asked for his reasons, Mr. Stevenson said:

MANY EXPERIMENTS MADE.

"I don't wish to get into a controversy on the subject, but have no objection to giving you the known facts. In 1895 or thereabouts a German metallurgist named Hertz, who had been experimenting at Heidelburg in the artificial production of crystals, claimed that he had hit upon a method of making diamonds on a commercial scale. Of course, he did not tell how he did it, but it was understood that he fused carbon at a very high temperature and then subjected it to enormous pressure. At any rate, he showed crucible crusts that contained pure white crystals, alleged to be diamonds, that weighed over a carat.

"In order to understand the matter clearly," continued Mr. Stevenson, "you must know that artificial diamonds have been made for a great many years, but they were never large enough to be of any value. Maisson, the distinguished French savant, often produces them in his laboratory by mixing pulverized carbon and melted iron in an electric crucible. By means of very large electrodes he runs up the temperature to over 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit and then drops the crucible into a tank of ice water. The result is a tremendous contraction or squeeze, which is supposed to reproduce the volcanic process of nature, and when he takes out the shattered wreck of the crucible small diamonds, about the size of pin points, are found in the fragments.

"The same thing, practically, has been done by D'Almy, Acheson, Hoffmann, Faure and a lot of other chemists, but all of their diamonds were microscopic. The Heidelburg crystals, on the contrary, were of commercial size, and, being that large, there is no reason why they should not be larger, up to indefinite proportions. The supposed discovery was received with general skepticism, but steps were actually taken to organize a company for the purpose of pushing it, when suddenly the whole thing was dropped and nothing more was ever heard of it. All of this has been printed long ago and not taken very seriously, but it is a singular fact that the German metallurgist and all his associates have since blossomed out as capitalists and are living in luxury at different cities on the continent.

"I graduated at the School of Mines in Heidelburg," Mr. Stevenson went on, "and I get this from responsible people who were right on the ground. They all believe that the crystals exhibited at the outset were bona fide diamonds and that those interested were paid heavily to suppress the formula. There is a good deal of corroborative evidence, by the way, in support of the theory. The diamond syndicate, for instance, was organized directly after the events I have narrated and extraordinary efforts were made to work out the Kimberley deposit as rapidly as possible. It has known limits, and, apparently, nothing has been spared to clean it up and get the gems on the market."

"But, would it be possible to offer a large enough inducement to suppress such a discovery?" asked the reporter.

A LEGITIMATE TRANSACTION.

"Why not?" he replied. "The inducements would really be all one way. Suppose a man discovers a way to make diamonds by the wholesale and begins to turn them out for sale. The gems would instantly drop to zero in price, because everybody would know that it would be only a matter of time when they became as common as window glass. Consequently, he would have a very small show of making money in that direction. But consider for a moment the tremendous incentive for keeping the process quiet. The De Beer syndicate is capitalized for £10,000,000, otherwise $50,000,000—away below the natural value of the property. Last year the diamond importations to this country alone were over $19,000,000, from which you may form an idea of the probable stock on hand. It is no exaggeration to say that the discovery of a method of producing diamonds artificially would jeopardize concentrated interests of over $100,000,000. You can draw your own conclusions. The discoverer would have no trouble realizing a few millions—enough to satisfy any ordinary person—without ever lighting a fire or charging a crucible.

"It is a matter of only a short time, however, when the process of diamond making will be generally understood. That is as certain as anything can be in scientific prognostication and is made so by the development of the electric furnace. We know that the crystals can be produced by great heat and great pressure and so many people are working at the problem of applying both in the right combination that the secret is practically sure to be dragged to light before long. Meanwhile the Kimberley mines will probably be exhausted. Their depletion in the course of a few years would have been certain but for the Boer war and as there are no other great known deposits the dealers are not apt to suffer much. The losers will be the people who own the gems."

EXPLORERS LACK FUNDS.

Archaeological explorations in Algeria are lagging, owing to lack of funds. Only about $10,000 a year is available for the work at Timgad. The government has assigned $100,000 to pay for researches in Delphi, and all the objects found become the property of the Greek government, so it is little wonder that Frenchmen are dissatisfied at the favor shown to Greece. There are still over 100 acres to be excavated at Timgad, and the work can be carried on but slowly.—Chicago News.

The drought this season has cost the southwest far more than the disastrous freeze of last winter, having cut down the crops greatly, causing sickness, and advanced the price of coal and many other necessities.

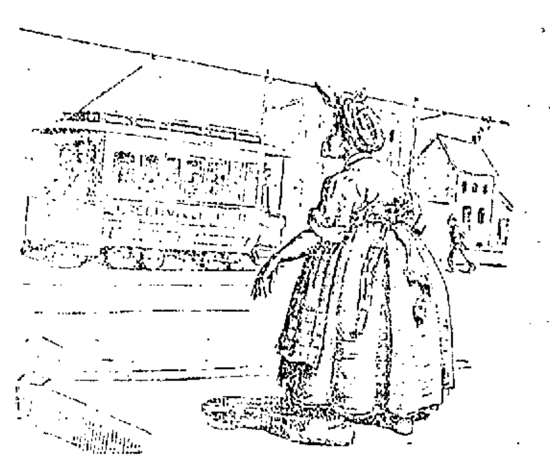
It is predicted that before long the sandwich man of London will have a serious rival in the attractive sandwich woman, who is steadily making her appearance in the streets of that city.

REMEMBERS THE WOUNDED.

The Queen of England takes a vivid interest in the wounded who have lately been accommodated in the splendid wards of Royal Victoria hospital at Netley. During the last few weeks each of the princesses who have been staying at Osborn has been sent across the Solent from time to time, bearing not only kind messages, but also gifts of a more substantial kind from the sovereign to those of her soldiers who have lately suffered in her service.—New York Commercial.

An Illinois man has invented a clock which he claims is a very close approximation to perpetual motion.

HER FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE TROLLEY.



"Geems Henry! ef dey ain' dun tuck out de hosses an' a runnin' dah car wif a fishin'-pole."

STEKETEE'S
DRY BITTERS

Prepared from Imported Dutch Roots & Herbs.

Make Your Own Bitters

From these Roots, Herbs and Berries, and you will have the BEST TONIC known.

Read What People Say of These Bitters!

SAVED HIS LIFE.

Mr. G. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich.: You may say to the public that the use of your Steketee's Dry Bitters saved my life while suffering from disease of the stomach. They are the cheapest medicines known.

C. F. TREBING, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DONE MORE THAN ALL OTHERS.

I find Steketee's Dry Bitters all you claim it to be. Have tried nearly all remedies for pains in my stomach and indigestion. Yours has done more for me than all others.

A. AYLTFATHER, Minerva, Ohio.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT.

Mr. Henry Rillens, of Muscolah, Kan., says: Mr. Steketee: Your Dry Bitters have given me great relief. I would not be without them for ten dollars. Before using I was down, now I feel like a new man.

Smithton, Mo.: Mr. Steketee: Your Dry Bitters are the best I ever used. They act on the whole system, specially on kidneys and liver. J. C. TERPENING.

I have thousands of certificates from people who have used my remedies. If your druggist won't keep these remedies on sale, then send direct to G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.; but try your druggist first so as to save expense. Price, 25c at drug store; 30c by mail. Send postage to

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.

THE GREATEST

Steel Range Sale

Ever Offered to the People of Fort Wayne and Vicinity.

We Will Open Monday, April 2nd, 1900.

And Continue For Ten Days Only.

Don't Let That "Just as Good" Stove Catch You.

Wait until you see the greatest and most successful departure ever made in our "New Style" constructed Steel Ranges. Our Range for 1900 is in the new style of planished steel finish. The factory's representative will be here during the sale, and we especially invite our friends and customers to call and examine this elegant new

ACORN STEEL RANGE.

Not only as good as any other, but the best in the world. For ten days only we will sell an ACORN, six hole, planished Steel Range, the most durable and best finished in the world, regular factory price $48, for

$41.00

CASH, OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN.

$5.00 down and $1.50 per week. Come in and look over the Range and see for yourself. A dollar saved is a dollar earned. This special sale will be conducted at our principal store, 166 Calhoun street. After this 10 day special sale will be found at all of our stores, 21 and 23 E. Main street and 28 W. Main St.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.,
166 Calhoun Street.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

PRECEPTS WHICH ARE GIVEN TO THE DISCIPLES FOR THEIR GUIDANCE—THE BEATITUDES.

(John Lindsey Withrow, D. D., of Park Street Church, Boston, in Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, April 1, 1900.

Topic—"The Beatitudes."

Text—Matthew iv., 2', to v. 12.

STUDY OF HIS MINISTRY.

We have reached the middle of the three years of the Master's public ministry, although we are not a third of the way through any one of the gospel records. John's gospel does not come into the biography of the blessed until the spring of the third year. The purport of this is that Jesus' life was much less momentous in the early stages than in the later and latest. Those closing months manifested Him most clearly as the suffering Savior, enduring the opposition of sinners, and also the agonies of his passions at last. Why should not the Christian teacher imitate the writers of this biography and lay greatest weight of meaning on the Messianic or sacrificial side of the life of the Son of God? It is absolutely unwarranted by the scriptures where teachers and preachers reverse the order of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John and say little or nothing as to the suffering Lamb of God, but much as to Jesus as a man among men.

It is now about the middle of His three years' ministry. His followers have been under His observation until He has come to understand their characteristics and also qualifications for service. Anticipating the time of His departure out of this world, but intending not to abandon it, rather to return to it in the power of His Holy Spirit, He considered it timely to take to Himself a little circle of intimates, who should be His staff. These whom He was minded to make apostles, that He might send them out to teach and preach, doubtless drew nearer and nearer to Him as the days went by.

ON MOUNT OF BEATITUDES.

One day as they were about half way up the west side of the sea of Galilee the Lord gave a sign for them to follow Him, which they did, about two miles back from the sea to what has since been called the Mount of Beatitudes and sometimes the Horns of Hattin. There the sermon on the mount was spoken. There is no high mountain; nothing we could class with mountains. It was an elevation of about sixty feet with a tableland top. From lesson verse 25 we notice there may have been a great throng. Most of such a host would be mere driftwood swept along in the current of excitement which had been and was still rising around Jesus. It has been my own supposition that the proportion of people who show some interest in Christianity, but never become Christians, now is about the same as the crowd of followers of Christ was to the few true admirers who became His fast friends there in Galilee. He was always more popular in Galilee than in Judea. The Galileans were more like the people of the newer states, and less like our conservative cities; cold mannered and of critical temper. Through Luke (vi., 12, 13) we learn that before the Master made choice of those of His special disciples who were to be the charter members—may we not call them?—of the new kingdom to be set up He spent a whole night in prayer to God. Why pray so long to God if He was the Son of God? Because He was as truly the Son of Mary, human, as He was the Son of God divine. And in His humanity He turned as reverently to the Father, as in His divine nature He acted the God without asking help. He asked no help to heal lepers and raise the dead. But here as the head of the church on earth He went carefully in the selection of office bearers; a wise course to pursue on His part.

In just what connection or order of events the sermon on the mount came we know not; whether before He chose the disciples or after. But surely at the same visit to this forever memorable elevation, the Horns of Hattin, we believe both events occurred.

By Matt. v., 1, and Mark iii., 13, it is obvious that Christ made a private affair of setting these disciples apart to become His twelve apostles. The crowd were left below while Jesus by Himself went aside and "called to Him whom He would." Then and there began the Christian church in at least a loosely organized society. The first service, as we may say, was the sermon on the mount, and the exordium of that peerless address is what is called "the Beatitudes." Many interpreters have wearied their wits to fit the precepts of this sermon to preconceived theories of philosophy and political economy. The extreme critics of our present controlling social and economic order fly to the sermon on the mount and quote Jesus against it.

MEANING OF JESUS' WORD.

Let me ask you to do just at once what I have done—read those three chapters, fifth, sixth and seventh of Matthew, and ponder every passage. It is rich reading. Every verse is for spiritual preciousness, as a nugget of gold in a miser's eye. If you can find anything there that looks to the overthrow of organized order of society in our day—unless it be Matthew v., 38-48—you have clearer vision than I have. When you examine those ten verses and their teaching of non-resistance and brotherly love there will be found nothing that supports the new political economy which some of our advanced sociologists are advocating. The scriptures are never fairly interpreted unless they are allowed to interpret themselves. By this method all binding instruments are interpreted in courts of law. A word or phase which is of obscure meaning on one line is studied as it occurs in another connection, maybe in several connections. By this method the sense of the expression is certainly ascertained. In like manner the Master's instruction concerning non-resistance should be studied. If it is, we learn that He could not have meant to teach that under no circumstances would He have us resist assault or withhold what any one demands, be it our cloak or wallet. For did He not at a later date direct His disciples, if need be, to sell their garments to get money to buy a sword? The vice of that interpretation which finds Christ in favor of modern socialism begins by forcing a literal sense of whatever scripture suits a pet theory. We have ample evidence that He did not so design or desire His words to be so understood. For had He, seeing that social conditions were incomparably more oppressive in Palestine under imperial Rome at that time than are any which oppress the plain and poor among us, He would have promoted a revolt. But Jesus Christ was never known to touch economic conditions. He never uttered one sentence of criticism against Cæsar or Herod's rule. He never promised the people if they would follow Him their social, civil and domestic conditions should be ameliorated and elevated. But what He did undertake to teach and enforce was true blessedness! What manner of man must one be in order to be happy? Happiness is the aim of all. Tell the world how to be happy and it is the most welcome message that words can make. Old and young crave happiness. The highest nor the humblest are all the time or altogether happy. Money is most depended upon to secure it. But there is as much misery in the palace and the mansion as in the cottage or hut, when other conditions than great wealth prevail. When misfortune smites, when fatal illness seizes the cherished child, when shame scorches the family circle through the sin of some member of it, all the money in the mints and markets together cannot keep the hearts there beating happily.

WHAT TENDS TO HAPPINESS.

This being the state of the case in general, we now turn to the few simple precepts and principles which Jesus propounded as guaranties of true happiness—His beatitudes.

To be happy in the highest sense—that is, to be blessed—the basic need is poverty of spirit (lesson v., 3), instead of self-conceit and self-sufficiency. The Pharisee in the temple praying, "God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men," was bulging with self-righteousness. The "publican standing afar off," with not so much as his eyes lifted to heaven, and smiting on his breast, saying "God, be merciful unto me a sinner," he was in poverty of spirit. And of him our Lord in the parable said: "He went down to his house justified rather than the other." As Malachi (iii., 15) four centuries B. C. reports the people of that day were accustomed to say: "We call the proud happy," so, more or less, has it been always. We think the crowned monarch, the millionaire and high rulers of society are most blessed. But "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and unrestful is the pillow which is filled with nothing softer than bonds and certificates and coin. As for blessedness in society circles, there is enough envy, jealousy and backbiting to cut out the joy of every hour. Poverty of spirit is modest, unpretentious and contented. Out of this true happiness is certain to flow. They who are thus minded, the Master tells us, are harmonious with the kingdom of heaven. "Theirs is the kingdom of heaven." He did not intend to say that such as these are sure to go to heaven when they die. This misapprehension as to the kingdom of heaven is much too common. The Master's meaning is that poverty of spirit, instead of a high and haughty spirit, is one grace which befits the kingdom of heaven, which He came to earth to establish. It would contribute greatly toward making earth as heaven if people all were noted for poverty of spirit rather than pride.

COMFORT THOSE WHO MOURN.

The second beatitude (lesson verse 4) does not mean mourning for any and every afflictive cause. There is no saving value in tears. But Jesus knew that His followers would be subject to trials and tribulations just because they were His. "And for them," He said, "you shall be comforted." As a certainty we know that dying martyrs have often sung hymns of victory while dying at the stake. Those who have endured less awful sufferings for Christ have declared their peace of mind in pain—they were comforted.

The third beatitude (lesson verse 5) is a great contrast to the statement which human wisdom would make of the way to get the earth. Men would say: Arm yourself, fight your way, hold up your head as high as the highest, thus you will win, inherit the earth. But while the aggressive aspirant for place and empire has conquered the world he does not keep it. The meek minded are very often victors where the self-asserters have to stand aside. As to inheriting the earth, there is much more in it than to wear a crown of gold and gems and sway a scepter of supremacy. To inherit the earth is to get all the best it has to give. This the meek are surest to obtain.

The fourth beatitude (lesson verse 6) is too simple to need remark. If we hunger and thirst after righteousness we shall be filled. Every man is just as holy as he desires to be and asks to be made. Of all happiness none is comparable with that which arises from holiness.

The fifth beatitude (lesson verse 7) was a very original precept for the times when Jesus spoke it. Violence was the rule, mercy the exception. The practice was to beat down opponents. Jesus said, be gentle, merciful, and you will receive like treatment.

The sixth beatitude (lesson verse 8) is sweetness itself. Purity of heart gives visions of God. The unclean are within as a "cage of unclean birds." To have one's inward life devoid of every defiling thought makes heaven on earth begin.

The seventh beatitude (lesson verse 9) has been realized all too rarely. But to the peacemaker in family, church or nation Christ's promise here will not fail.

The eighth beatitude (lesson verse 10) has sometimes been claimed by those who were punished—they called it persecuted—for what they deserved to suffer. But Jesus promises happiness to all those who are persecuted for "righteousness' sake."

In short, each of these recipes, or rules, of the kingdom which the Nazarene came to erect will work out the deepest, the purest, and the most self-perpetuating happiness to all who will take them in the exact, simple, open sense in which He gave them.

SOUTH AMERICAN GIANTS.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, writes in the March Century of "The Giant Indians of Tierra del Fuego," his text being illustrated with pictures drawn from photographs by himself.

The Fuegians have been reported, from time to time, since the country was first sighted and named by Magellan in 1520, but today they still remain almost unknown. In connection with the voyage of the Belgica we had unusual opportunities for studying their wild life and their weather-beaten land. They are not, as is generally supposed, one homogeneous tribe, but three distinct races, with different languages, different appearances, different habits and homes. * * * The Onas have thus far evaded all efforts at civilization, have refused missionaries, and have to the present time, with good reason, mistrusted white men. They have, in consequence, remained absolutely unknown.

The Onas, as a tribe, have never been united in a common interest, nor have they ever been led by any one great chief. They have always been divided into small clans under a leader with limited powers, and these chiefs have waged constant warfare among themselves. To the present they have had their worst enemy among their own people, but now that sheep farmers and gold diggers want their country they are united to fight their common enemy.

Physically the Onas are giants. They are not, however, seven or eight feet in height, as the early explorers reported their neighbors and nearest relatives, the Patagonians, to be. Their average height is close to six feet; a few attain six feet and six inches and a few are under six feet. The women are not so tall, but they are more corpulent. There is perhaps no race in the world with a more perfect physical development than the Ona men. This unique development is partly due to the topography of their country and to the distribution of game, which makes long marches constantly necessary. The Ona men are certainly the greatest cross-country runners on the American continent.

The mental equipment of the Ona is by no means equal to his splendid physical development. He understands very well the few arts of the chase, which he finds necessary to maintain a food supply. His game in the past has been easily gotten; his needs have been few, which fact accounts for the lack of inventive skill portrayed in the instruments of the chase. The home life, the house, the clothing—everything portrays this lack of progressive skill. Instead of the children being well dressed and well cared for, as is the rule among savage races, they are mostly naked, poorly fed, badly trained and altogether neglected, not because of a lack of paternal love, but because of the mental lethargy of the people. It is the same as to shelter and garments. They have abundant material to make good tents and warm, storm-proof houses; but they simply bunch up a few branches, and throw to the windward a few skins, and then shiver, complaining of their miserable existence.

TWO GIRLS ON A RANCH.

Gussie and Louise Lamm run a sheep ranch covering fifty miles of California mountains. They run it both mentally and physically. Both the financial and out-of-door work they do themselves, and it is a success.

"How did I become to begin this sort of life?" Gussie said, as we sat on the steps. "Well, it was five years ago when wool first went so low. Before then father had three men, but after he could only afford to pay one Indian. I was at home for Christmas vacation. It began snowing, and it snowed all day and all night, and was still snowing and father and Sam and father were out trying to get the sheep in. They did not come to dinner till after four o'clock, and when father came he was so tired he could hardly get off his coat.

"About 700 sheep were in the snow down in the gulch back of Chinese mountain. They would just lie down and lie unless they were driven out. 'Father I am going to help get those sheep in,' I said, and just made father let me. We worked in the snow till every sheep was out and safe. They were wet and chilled, and we had to keep them moving till they got some life into them. It was nearly daylight when we went home, and mother was waiting, asleep in her rocking chair, but with lots of hot coffee and a blazing fire in the kitchen stove. Such a sight as I was! Every time I jumped off that horse I caught my skirt, and it was torn from top to bottom and off the band, and I was wet to my neck.

"When I woke the next morning father was getting ready to ride to the range to see how the other sheep had stood the storm. You know, he was an old man past sixty, and it was at least thirty miles hard riding. I put on his clothes and went, and I have been doing it ever since. I don't think it half as hard as mother's work, and I know there is not one thing about it which hurts my girl and we like it, don't we, Lischen?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

The German emperor is probably the only European monarch who carries a revolver. Firmly convinced that he is going to die by the bullet of an anarchist—this fate having been prophesied to him long ago—he is determined to fight for his life, if necessary, and, accordingly, is never without his revolver. He is extremely skilled in the use of the weapon, and his jaeger, or body servant, every morning makes sure that it is in perfect order.—New York Telegram.

TRANSVAAL DIAMONDS.

It is not generally known that the diamond-producing region of South Africa is not confined to Kimberley. The United States consul at Pretoria recently reported that the output of diamonds in the Pretoria district during the year 1898 was valued at nearly £9,000, the largest stone found having a weight of thirty-eight carats. Although the industry has not developed with any astonishing rapidity, it must be remembered that the first stone was discovered at Reitfontein only in August, 1897. The value per carat of the Pretoria stones is sixteen shillings, against twenty-six shillings of those found at Kimberley, and thirty-four shillings per carat for the diamonds from Jagersfontein in the Orange Free State. The total quantity of diamonds found in the Transvaal in 1898 was 22,843 carats, valued at £43,730. The stones found at the alluvial diggings are of finer quality than those found, as at Kimberley, in volcanic "pipes." A pure white stone is some times of twelve times the value of a straw-colored stone of identical weight. Unfortunately, the war has caused a diamond crisis, and hundreds of diamond cutters in Antwerp and Amsterdam have been thrown idle.—From Chambers' Journal.

CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT.

The leavening of the vast Chinese empire, begun within the past quarter of a century, by western thought, is now strongly felt throughout the realm, writes Ho Yow in the Forum. Under the fostering influence of a wise and progressive government, it is effecting in a nation of over 400,000,000 souls marvelously beneficent changes. These have been watched by the peoples of the west with the utmost gratification, and with the liveliest anticipation and hope.

He must be a curious man of the west who does not feel a certain pride in the fact that the creations of his half of the world have begun to enter the thought realm of what is practically the remainder of the earth and to effect methods, to establish modes, even to subvert forms in a region which for many centuries esteemed itself alid was in truth the supreme of the universe. There is an element of sympathy in human nature which feels gratification in the advancement of a fellow-being, and contemplates with admiration and applause his rise to higher things.

I do not believe that the American people will always be deluded as to the value and necessity of Chinese residents, or that the types of men who now influence thought on that subject will continue to find credence; and I am very sure that, in not many years, the Chinaman's money earned in the United States will buy him little more in China than here. For the cost of living will rise with the rate of wages, and in China both will presently reach the American standard. I do not expect this change to take place slowly. The movement now progressing in China has attained marvelous speed, and, with the aid of the kindly offices of the western peoples, especially the people of the United States, and under the guidance of the present sagacious and efficient government of China, we shall continue our progress, advancing ever upward, making ourselves more and more fitted to be a benefit to the world and to merit the highest esteem in the family of nations.

Impure Blood.

Impure blood is a deadly poison. It is blood that becomes charged with the refuse matter and the cast-off products of wasted muscles and tissues. It is blood that is filled with acids, blood that lacks oxygen, and blood that is starved and watery for lack of nourishment. Impure blood clouds the brain, irritates the nerves, disturbs the heart, retards the circulation and clogs up the lungs. It vitiates the appetite, interferes with digestion, destroys the complexion and fills the body with disease.

To cleanse this sluggish stream of contaminating, putrid poison, and transform it into rich, red, bounding life-fluid of health, it is necessary to open up every avenue for the elimination of impurities and force them out of the system. At the same time the appetite should be so stimulated and the digestion so regulated, that the healthful and nutritious substance of the food will take the place of the poisons that are driven out. Nothing yet discovered will do this so thoroughly and so well as

Dr. Miles' Compound Wine of Sarsaparilla.

Is pleasant to take.

It penetrates to the farthest corners of the system and drives out the last vestage of disease. It makes rich, pure blood and sends it to every part of the body, renewing and rejuvinating every fibre and tissue.

Sold by druggists on guarantee. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

CAN BE DETECTED.

Should the submarine boat take the place in naval warfare that some nations expect, one of the chief precautions taken by the world's navies will be an immense increase in the number of balloons, with duly trained staffs to work them, carried by war vessels, our own great battleships having already adopted the precaution for years now. The balloons carried by these battleships are of exactly the same material and pattern as those in use in the army, only smaller. They are mostly made at Chatham, England, and they have a use far in advance of any mere long-distance observational purpose, for, though the wake of a submarine boat sunk deeply in the water can only be traced with difficulty from such an elevation as that afforded by a ship, both such wake and the boat itself can be seen with absolute and undeviating clearness from a captive ballon. This is the result of a scientific and optical law, and when ship balloons were first put to the practical test in regard to this matter the results attained were of the most surprising kind. Even at the mouth of the Thames, where the water is distinctly cloudy, objects of a much smaller kind than a submarine boat, and painted of neutral color, could be seen from a balloon with the utmost clearness at a depth of five fathoms, or thirty feet, though the surface was rough. No submarine boat could in the daytime get within striking distance of a ship with a balloon.—Philadelphia Times.

HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, Ohio, after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. Surest Pile cure on Earth. 25c a box, at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

A LONELY EXISTENCE.

The Chinese emperor is obliged to live in seclusion. He can never go out of his palace gates and see his people and country as other monarchs can. His promenades are surrounded with mystery, and though he passes at least seven or eight times a year down the principal streets of Pekin, no ordinary citizen can boast of having seen him.—Baltimore News.

BAILEY AND CONSTITUTION.

Joseph W. Bailey, the brilliant and erratic statesman from the Lone Star state, dotes on the constitution. While in his earlier days of congressional service Bailey, being of an ambitious turn of mind, became possessed of a desire to attain some prominence for himself, and consulted an old, experienced legislative friend upon the best method for doing so. "Ride a hobby, my boy; ride a hobby," was the instant reply. Bailey thought favorably of this sage advice, and took up the constitution. As a result, he is today recognized in the house as an authority on the legal phases of constitutional law and the constitution.—St. Louis Republic.

BANKER ROUTS A ROBBER.

J. R. Garrison, cashier of the bank of Thornville, Ohio, had been robbed of health by a serious lung trouble until he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Then he wrote: "It is the best medicine I ever used for a severe cold or a bad case of lung trouble. I always keep a bottle on hand." Don't suffer with Coughs, Colds, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble when you can be cured so easily. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

CORN GROWING IN EGYPT.

Farmers in Egypt have purchased in Philadelphia 120,000 bushels of seed corn, which they propose to plant in the fertile valleys along the river Nile. The cargo, which is to be delivered at Alexandria, will be taken from Philadelphia on the British steamship Rubenstein. It is claimed by expert agriculturists that the rich Nile valleys, which have been uncultivated for centuries, will grow as good corn as anywhere in the world.—Baltimore News.

More than half of the 9,500,000 bushels of wheat exported from Portland, Oreg., during the past eight months was raised in the state of Washington.

The Great Home Treatment.

271 Jos. Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich., Feb. 14, 1899.

I have taken one bottle of Wine of Cardui, and it has done me so much good that I have secured a second bottle. I have been suffering for years, but have really had great relief from this one bottle of your medicine. I have taken all kinds of medicine and spent $200.00 for doctors, but have never had anything to help me as Wine of Cardui has.

Miss MAGGIE E. SMITH.

McIRREE'S Wine of Cardui

Few women have $200.00 to throw away. Before you waste your money on unsuccessful treatment try a bottle of Wine of Cardui, and a small package of Black-Draught.

One of the nice things about these medicines is that they cure women's ills in the privacy of the home, without offensive private examinations and expensive treatment. Doctors usually do their best, but they are very busy—they treat many different diseases in a day, and in their haste use the knife much too often. Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught do but one thing, and that perfectly. One cures all forms of female complaints. Taken together the result is wonderful. When you use either Wine of Cardui or Black-Draught you know just what it will do—you know that it will cure—and just what it will cost. There is no doubt about it, instead there is absolute certainty.

If you think any special directions are needed in your case, write a letter, describing your symptoms, and send it to the "Ladies' Advisory Department." The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., and you will receive all desired information. You can be cured of any female trouble quickly, cheaply, privately. Druggists keep $1.00 bottles Wine of Cardui and 25c packages of Thedford's Black-Draught.

The Black Horse "Harry"

By CHARLES B. LEWIS

—Copyright, 1898

Leaning against the barnyard fence was a farmer with gray hair and wrinkled face, and the look and posture of a man whose years had been spent in hard work. To his left was hitched a horse—a coal-black horse with a star in his forehead. On the kitchen doorstep, 300 feet away, sat a woman of 50—a gray-haired woman—a woman with wrinkled face—a woman who had been wife to the man over there for 30 years. She had her hands under her apron, and she did not raise it to wipe the tears from her eyes. By and by there was a cloud of dust down the road, and five minutes later a brisk-looking man drove up and halted and called out:

"Well, Uncle Joe, you've concluded to sell, have you?"

The old farmer choked up and motioned towards the horse, and it was half a minute before he could say:

"It's most as bad as the day we bid Sam good-by, but I've got to sell. Take him along, and be quick about it!"

"Two hundred dollars," said the man, as he counted out the greenbacks, "and I'll tie him behind the buggy. Sorry you are forced to sell, Uncle Joe, but let me tell you he's just the finest horse this country will ever send down to the cavalry. You've owned him since he was foaled, and I know how hard—"

Uncle Joe reached for the money and turned away towards the house. His lip quivered as he sauntered along, and he had to shut his teeth hard to keep the tears back. He passed the straw stack at which the calves were nibbling—the hayrack dumped against the fence weeks before—the open shed under which he housed the plows and drags. He did not look up. Even when he opened the gate and struck the path leading to the kitchen door his eyes were on the ground. He stepped aside to glance into the pig pen—stopped for a moment in front of the smokehouse, and he had choked down his emotions when he reached the doorsteps and the woman waiting for him. She had her face in her apron. He sat down beside her, tossed the money into her lap, and after awhile he said:

The Animal Walked Straight Up to Him.

"There was the interest on the mortgage and the taxes coming due, and I had to do it, Martha—had to do it."

"It was Sam's colt!" sobbed the wife.

"Yes, but I had to sell—had to sell. Let's make the best of it. They've bought him for the cavalry, and wouldn't it be funny if our Sam should come to get him way down at the front? Sam would know him on sight, and if he jest whistled once 'Harry' would jump fence to find him. Say, ma, don't take on about it. Let's chirk up and believe it is all for the best."

The woman rose up and entered the house without a reply, and the man presently got up, looked about in an absent way, and then took a corn cutter from its nail in the wood shed and went out to the grindstone under the Bartlett pear tree to sharpen it for the day's work in the cornfield. Half an hour later, when the implement had been edged to his satisfaction, he looked into the kitchen to say to the woman who was wearily washing the last of the breakfast dishes:

"Say, Martha, I'll write to Sam tonight to keep an eye out for 'Harry,' and I shouldn't a bit wonder if they'd run across each other down there. Sam would feel most as tickled as if he'd seen one o' us."

Two weeks later a drove of 500 horses were turned in at the remount camp, at Pleasant Valley. There were 500 dismounted troopers there waiting for them. Sheridan was pushing Early up the Shenandoah, and there was no time to sort the bays and blacks and grays and assign them to companies. So many horses to so many men, and on the morrow they must be off to overtake Custer and fall into the ranks.

"By the living jingo!" shouted a trooper, as a horse was trotted out of the enclosure and the halter passed his hand. "Say, now you fellers, say—say!"

"What the devil is the matter with you, Sam Johnson?" shouted the sergeant in charge of the remounting.

"Why, I'll be tetotally busted if this ain't 'Harry'—my own pet colt, straight from the old farm! It's him as sure's you're born! Hey! Harry boy—don't you know me?"

And as the horse stood with outstretched halter, ears cocked up and eyes wildly glancing about, the trooper uttered a peculiar whistle. The animal walked straight up to him and rubbed his soft nose against the sunburned cheek and whimpered and kissed and showed his delight. It was the strangest kind of luck. The father had said he would write to his soldier-boy that he had been obliged to sell "Harry;" but he had not done so. His heart was too sore over the parting. Sam's joy was great; it was like coming across a brother. His own hands had first bridled and saddled him—had first broken him to harness. Every infantryman had his chum. Every trooper two of them—his horse and a comrade—his horse first. The father had pleadingly said to the mother, hoping to lighten her sorrow, that Sam and Harry might find each other down at the front, and chance had brought it about. A hundred envious men crowded around the black and looked him over and growled at chance. He was a game horse, they said—one to thunder down into battle with eyes blazing and foam flying and his heart set on victory.

A thousand troopers have formed for a charge. The men are pale-faced and gritting their teeth—the horses lifting their feet and working their ears nervously. There is the bugle! Walk—trot—gallop—charge! They sweep up the hill in a solid mass, every trooper cheering—every saber glintinting and cheering—every saber glinting and crest of the hill—down across the meadow—over the cotton field—and then they strike the foe. It is a crush as if a thousand feet of stone wall had been toppled down. There are cheers, curses, shouts, shots and the clash of steel. The black horse and his rider were in the front rank. With the bit in his teeth and his ears laid back the black horse dashed at the foe, and with saber whirling about his head the rider cheered and exulted. The thousand break through and scatter the foe, but when they draw off there are only 300 to ride away. Down there on the two acres of field the dead and wounded almost touch each other, and as the sun goes down and night comes on the groans and wails of the wounded are a sound to make one shiver. An hour goes by—two—three hours. Then one of the wounded men—one who has been lying as if dead—struggles up and braces his back against a dead man. He pants and groans with the exertion, and presently purses his dry lips and sends forth a signal call. It is a shrill quavering whistle, and many another wounded man listens and wonders. Once—twice—thrice. And then the signal is answered. From where he is lying, 40 rods away, slowly bleeding to death from a gaping wound, the black horse gathers his feet undre him and utters a shrill neigh. Again the whistle, and now the stricken animal picks his way among the dead and wounded, moving at snail's pace and groaning as he moves, and by and by he halts and sinks down in his tracks and thrusts his muzzle against the breast of the man who called him.

"It's you, Harry!" whispers the man, as he puts out his hand. "I knew you were hit, but I hoped you had not left me. Got your death, eh! Well, same here. But wasn't it a glorious charge, though! How we thundered down! How we crashed into 'em! How we slashed right and left and drove them before us! Men had to die, Harry—men and horses. Back there at the old home there'll be weeping and grieving, but they'll be proud to know we died with our faces to the foe."

"Dear old Harry!" said the trooper, as he stroked the soft muzzle with stiffening fingers. "Yes, men and horses had to die, and why not we as well as others? Ah! but how strong you were under me as we swept up the hill! It was your first battle—your first and your last—but you had a heart of oak, and we struck the enemy first of all our regiment. How strange and queer that you came down to me! Poor old dad—poor old mam—it must have wrenched their hearts to part with you! Are you here, Harry—are you talking to me? Poor old chap! That was a terrible volley they gave us, but that's the way for a soldier to die. Dead, are you, Harry—dead with your head on my knees?"

Again the woman sat on the kitchen doorsteps with her hands under her apron. She leaned her head on the door casing, and her eyes were fixed on a man coming slowly across the barnyard. He had been to town, and he had a letter in his hand. He did not wave it and shout; he looked this way and that—any way but towards the woman. She grew white as death as he came nearer, but she neither moved nor spoke. At last he sat down beside her with a groan. He still held the letter in his hand, and she saw that it had been opened. She heard him breathing like one who strangles in his sleep, and he could hear the furious beating of her heart. By and by he huskily said:

"It's from one of the Reynolds boys. God help us, ma!"

"Our Sam is dead!" she whispered between her white lips.

"Y-yes, ma; but Harry found him before he died, just as I told you he might."

"And they died together?"

"Died together, ma—died together!" he answered, as he reached out and took one of her hands and sobbed in his throat.

The Better Man

By M. QUAD — Copyright, 1898

As the highway made a turn and ran alongside the river I came upon a man seated on a rock with his bare feet dangling in the water. He looked up and nodded as I came to a halt, and in reply I asked:

"Have you been fishing and got discouraged?"

"No, sah, hain't bin fishin'," he replied.

"Just taking a sun bath, eh?"

"No, sah, hain't takin' no sun bath."

I saw that he was crusty, and so made ready to ride on, but he stopped me with:

"I'm jest a-sittin' yere to beat the ole woman. You'll find her about 40 rods above. You kin tell her that you've seen me, and that I said I wouldn't give in till this river run dry."

"Family trouble, is it?" I queried.

"Sorter that way, sah. We had a jaw 'bout who should cut the wood to git breakfast. She wouldn't do it, and I wouldn't do it, and we are tryin' to outsot each other. Jest tell her that you seen and talked with me, and that you never see sich a determined man in all your life."

I promised I would report him as firm on the firewood question, and ten minutes later came upon the woman. She was also seated on a rock, and in addition to dabbling her bare feet in the water she was throwing sticks at an old blind goose swimming about. She called out "Howdy!" as I came up, and added:

"Stranger, mebbe you met up with a critter of a man back thar' a bit—a shiftless, shuckless critter, with a hungry look?"

"There's a man back there on a rock who said he was your husband."

"Did he say anything else?"

"He wanted me to announce that he was as firm as the rock beneath him, and that he would outsit you if it took a month."

"He said that, did he?" she asked, as a grim smile played around her mouth. "Stranger, you didn't know my pop, but he was a man who watched a fox hole in the airth for seven days and nights and perished right thar' sooner than give up. You didn't know my mam, either, but she was a woman who got mad at pop and didn't speak to him for 'leven years. That's the stock I cum from, and do you reckon I'll let that critter of a Dan Jeffers outsot me?"

I had no advice to offer, and rode on over to Sellersville, where I put up for the night. It was noon the next day when I returned, and I saw the man wielding the ax in front of his cabin, while his wife stood in the doorway.

"And how did it come out?" I asked, as I rode up.

"Say, stranger," he replied, as he drew nearer to me and spoke in a hoarse whisper, "I stood it till about an hour ago, and then I got so sleepy and hungry that I had to give in. If you meet anybody who axes about Dan Jeffers, you jest say to 'em that he is the most determined man you ever saw in all your bo'n days."

"But you gave in," I protested.

"Yes, of co'se. You jest say that Dan Jeffers is the most determined man in all this world, but that Sue Jeffers, his wife, is still more determineder, and now you git along and lemme cut the wood to git a hoecake bakin'!"

Giving a Man a Chance.

A commanding officer who has studied human nature, he states, will occasionally make a brilliant hit when he gives a man what is called a "chance." The following illustrative case was told to me by the colonel who tried the experiment. One day, when out for a walk, he met a man of his regiment who was only too well known to him on account of his frequent appearance in the orderly room. My friend stopped him and said: "You're a fine man, six feet three in height, and yet don't you think that you are making a precious ass of yourself with 36 'drunks' in your defaulter sheet? Suppose, now, that I were to put a lance corporal's stripe on your arm to-morrow; how would it be?" The man was so surprised and delighted that he took the total abstinence pledge and never drank any more intoxicating liquor. Four years afterward he married, and the colonel attended the marriage feast. The bridegroom took his commanding officer aside and said to him, as he pointed to the different kinds of liquor that were on the table: "You see all that, sir. Well, I have not tasted a drop, even to-day, and won't, for if I did I must get drunk."—The Quiver.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is of the opinion that India rubber may be successfully raised in Hawaii. If so, it will make those islands more valuable than they ever were before, as the demand for rubber is inexhaustible.

ALCOHOL IN DISEASE.

A Test by Doctors in a Hospital Which Proved It Can Be Successfully Dispensed With.

Aside from the scientific reasons which cause institutions to discontinue the extensive use of alcohol as a medicine, there are many incidents connected with its use, which should teach us that wherever possible it should be avoided in the sick room. That it is not a beneficial medicine, I am convinced from my personal observations of the treatment of disease in the Red Cross hospital as well as from reading the reports of other institutions, in which alcohol is not given as a medicine or food.

While the scientific proofs of the ill effects of whisky, brandy, wine, etc., are convincing, there was a time when I had enough confidence in the efficacy of these stimulants to urge the patient to take it; and had it not been for my experience in this regard, I might never have urged the investigation which led to the abolishing of alcohol from the list of medicines used in the Red Cross hospital.

The following story, distressing as it is, deserves that it should be made known as it occurred:

With the desire of establishing a hospital and training school for Red Cross sisters, I entered one of New York's foremost hospitals and training schools for nurses. In the last six months of my studies, while having charge of the children's ward, one of my patients, a boy of 12 years, had pneumonia. Among the medicines we received was also an order for one-half ounce of whisky three times a day. Whisky or brandy, in larger or smaller doses, were the principal stimulants used then. It was not usual for a patient to refuse it, but this boy decidedly objected to taking alcoholic drinks. He did not like the odor, nor did he like the taste, and it was quite evident that he had never tasted whisky or brandy before. However, after some urging he was persuaded to take it.

WHISKY THREE TIMES A DAY.

For several days in succession I had the same difficulty whenever the dose was due, until he finally became, as I then thought, a very good boy, and took the brandy as readily as he did the other medicines. His illness was of a rather long duration and the medicine was given for about three or four weeks. About the middle of the second week, the order was changed from whisky three times a day to twice a day, which was to be given mornings and evenings. When noon came and he did not get his dose as usual, he reminded me that I had forgotten his medicine. When told that he was to have it only twice a day, I could see that he was disappointed.

Next day at noon he pretended to be very weak, with the expectation of getting the third dose, but it had not been ordered, and of course he did not get it. It was evident the little man had learned to like his bad medicine very much. This continued for four weeks, during which time the dose of whisky was gradually decreased, and he was discharged as cured.

A few months after he had left the hospital, I met his mother and naturally inquired about her boy. With tears in her eyes she told me how he made her buy brandy and whisky on the plea that he needed it to regain his strength. After awhile he dropped the excuse of ill-health and simply demanded the money for drink.

If only all physicians could have seen that poor mother's careworn and tear-stained face! The memory of it was with me for days and weeks until finally the strong desire took possession of me to do away with alcohol in sickness if possible. I did not know whether it could be done, but I was determined to find out. I talked it over with the physicians with whom I was acquainted, but found very little sympathy or encouragement for my cause. The one who was most positive that alcohol could not be dispensed with was Dr. Lesser. He had the better of the argument, as I was not a physician, but I succeeded in interesting him sufficiently that he desired to prove to me that I was wrong!

I was ready to be convinced only by a fair test, and was willing to defray all expenses necessary to make the experiments and proper investigation. My greatest victory was when the investigators, all of whom were physicians, including Dr. Lesser, were obliged to acknowledge that they erred. Their energetic desire to prove to me that alcohol was beneficial and necessary in disease could not be verified by honest experiment. The deeper they went into the investigation, the greater was their scientific proof that alcohol was not only useless, but that it was even harmful in disease.

To describe the experiments would make far too lengthy an article. Suffice it to say that we then and there decided to unite our efforts in the work, and bring it before the medical profession and the public. The most effectual way of doing this was to establish a hospital which would be open to the medical profession as well as to the public. With our proofs we visited a number of physicians, who promised to join us, and together with a few friends we procured the necessary sum of money to establish ourselves in 1894, Mr. William T. Wardwell having been the strongest supporter of the hospital.

The number of patients treated in this hospital since it was organized, up to last October, has been about 1,2?0. They have been of all classes and have suffered from all kinds of diseases. Our mortality has never averaged higher than one per cent., and those were diseases for which science as yet knows no cure.

Before and during the recent Spanish-American war, we attended thousands of patients in Havana, and 503 patients during the Santiago campaign. Our results, even under the most unfavorable circumstances in the latter instance, were always the same as those in our hospital in this city.

Does it not appeal to every person interested in humanity that this method and the institution advocating it should exist?—Bertine H. Lesser, in Union Signal.

ONE CAUSE OF INTEMPERANCE

The Lack of Good, Nourishing Food Said to Produce a Craving for Drink.

It is now pretty well understood that bad feeding and consequent poverty of blood creates a craving for ardent spirits in those to whom the necessaries of life come only in inadequate supply, says Chambers' Journal.

When the workingman's wife has learned the value of a good hot meal for a tired, hungry man, and knows how to prepare it, there may be less need of temperance associations and liquor-licensing laws. There is reason to hope that the cooking lessons now included in the school board curriculum may effect an improvement in the dietary of the working classes; for there is little doubt that in many such homes it has not been so much the want of material as the want of skill to turn what was at hand to good account.

In the course of time, too, the instructions the young scholars are receiving in the industrial departments ought to make them more efficient servants, as well as housewives, a consummation devoutly to be desired by employers, as hitherto there has been no branch of culture, excepting domestic service, where some kind of apprenticeship has not been required, and where the doubtful pleasure of teaching has been conjoined with the penalty of paying for incapacity, and sometimes hopeless stupidity.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Wine has drowned more men than water.—Chicago News.

The liquor devil is the same old devil.—Horace Greeley.

The world's W. C. T. U. convention will be held this summer in Edinburgh, and 2?? delegates are expected to go from this country.

Russia has granted 250,000 roubles—about $125,000—to carry out reforms that will reduce the number of drink shops at Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia have decided that the druggists of Washington cannot sell malt extracts without the prescription of a reputable physician.

The city council of Topeka, Kan., has passed the old search and seizure liquor ordinance. Besides giving the police power to search for and seize liquor, it provides a penalty for the violation of the law.

At a recent gathering called together by the Holy Name society of St. John's Roman Catholic church, Albany, N. Y., a resolution was adopted pledging the conference to further every effort "to check the spread of profanity and filthy speech."

In anticipation of the vote on the liquor question, which is shortly to be taken in that country, the New Zealand alliance has put several organizers in the field, and is employing agents to make a house-to-house canvass in favor of prohibition.

A Clear Case.

Managing Editor—That new reporter is crazy.

Exchange Editor—What did he do?

Managing Editor—Tried to gain admittance to a house by representing himself as a book agent.—Brooklyn Life.

Ocular Deception.

"Did my eyes deceive me last night, or did I see that young man's arm about your waist?"

"They must have deceived you, mamma; he was using both his arms."—Yonkers Statesman.

White oppassums are occasionally caught in Ohio county, Ind.

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS ADVANCED ½C POUND.

Choice C Sugar, 5½ lb. — Coffee A Sugar, 5¾ lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 5 c lb. — Best Granulated Sugar, 5½c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb — Powdered Sugar, 6c lb

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 10c lb. — Our Best Roasted Rio, 14c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 13c lb. — Bonita in Packages 12c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. — Roasted Java 30c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb. — Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

There has not been any change in this market during the year. The tax remains on same.

Good, Young Hyson, 35c lb. — Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb. — English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb. — Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb; best 50c lb. — Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1 lb package, 25c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

The peach crop has been very small, there will be no eastern peaches and California will supply the trade.

California Green Gages, 14c can — Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
California Egg Plums, 14c can. — Chester Sugar Corn 8c can
California Apricots, 15c can. — Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
California Peaches, 17c can. — Early June Peas, 9c can.
California White Cherries 22c can — String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb. — Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb. — Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
California Apricots 10c lb. — Pitted Cherries, 12c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb. — New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 17c lb.

FISH FOR LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish ½ bbl., $1.60 — Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25
Fancy White Fish, kit, 50c — Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15 — Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35 — Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Labrador Herring 2c each. — Summer Cured Cod Fish, 5c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon — Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 70c gallon — Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Raw, Linseed Oil, 60c gallon — Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Castor Oil, 10c gal. — Lard Oil, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 25c per gallon. — Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal. — Fresh Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon. — Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon — California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon — California Muscatel, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon. — Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon. — Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c. — Whiskies, old, $1.50 $1.75 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 38c lb. — Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 44c lb. — Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. Plug, 15c plug.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 50c lb. — Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box. — Bamboo Smoking, 24c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box. — Golden Star Smoking, 25c lb.
Tao Cigars, $1.50 per box. — Mail Pouch, 12c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c — Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb — Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb — Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb — Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. — Linoleum, good, 35c yard.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. — Linoleum, best, $1.45 yard.
Window Shades, best, 30c each. — Floor Oil Cloth, good, 23c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c. — Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c. — Ingrain Carpets good, 25c yard.
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 65c. — Ingrain Carpets, 65c yard.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 75c. — Extra Supers, per yard 65c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GRAIN-O

THE FOOD DRINK

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that almost everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

Cor. Main and Court St.

PAYS 3 PER CENT. INTEREST ON CERTIFICATE AND BOOK DEPOSITS OF $1.00 AND UPWARDS.

Loans money on Farm and City Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Trustee and Agent.

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PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.

48 W. MAIN STREET.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 45 am	* 5 10 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 8 45 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 5 10 am	* 9 17 pm
New York and Washington	* 5 20 am	* 8 40 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5 20 am	* 8 40 am
Mansfield and Lima		†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg		* 4 10 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†12 35 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†10 55 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 45 pm	* 3 35 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 R pm	
Lima and Crestline	† 8 30 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Washington	* 1 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
New York and Washington	* 9 25 pm	* 5 02 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 25 pm	* 5 02 am

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect Oct. 19, 1899.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north.......... 2 20 a.m
† " " " " .... 8 50 a.m
† " " " " .... 4 25 p.m
*From Richmond arrives.......... 8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati.......... 12 25
† " " " .... 7 15 a.m
† " " " .... 12 35 p.m
*From Grand Rapids arrives.......... 7 00 p.m
*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Time Table Effective November, 26, 1899.
From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily.......... 6 10 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily.... 11 55 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express.......... 6 40 p.m

GOING WEST.

No. 7 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily.. 10 02 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail, daily.... 5 42 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily.......... 8 20 p.m

Telephone, Home-Bell No. 6.

ALL TRAINS DAILY

NICKEL PLATE

9—7-1-10-99

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

Eastbound from Ft. Wayne.	Depart
Standard Express, No. 6	3 35
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	4 00
Eastern Express, No. 4	8 30
Local Freight	17 25

Westbound from Ft. Wayne.	Depart
Standard Express, No. 5	2 05
Western Express, No. 1	11 15
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 35
Local Freight	17 00

Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 5, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

THE FINDLAY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

Effective Dec. 4th, 1899.

EAST BOUND.

Lv. Fort Wayne 7:05 a.m. arr. Findlay 9:30 a.m
arr. Toledo (via C. H. D.) 10:40 a.m
arr. Cincinnati (via. C. H. D.) 4:55 p.m
arr. Columbus (via. T. & O. C.) 2:05 p.m

WEST BOUND.

" " 1:20 p.m. arr. Fort Wayne 4:00 p.m
" Columbus (via. T. & O. C.) arr Ft. W 4:00 p.m
All trains daily except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 453 Way Freight	3 50 p.m
No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail	10 50 a.m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 50 p.m

NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 452 Way Freight	5 55 a.m
No. 454 Through Express & Mail	11 45 a.m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	4 50 p.m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday).......... 7 10 a.m
No. 43 daily.......... 4 15 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight.......... 5 30 a.m

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily.......... 11 40 a.m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday).......... 10 25 p.m
No. 170 Local Freight.......... 4 40 p.m

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

PARENTS TOO OFTEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LAPSE OF CHILDREN FROM RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Washington, D. C., March 25.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage will interest young men, while it is full of advice and encouragement to parents who are trying to bring up their children right. Text, Proverbs x, 1: "A wise son maketh a glad father; but a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother."

In this graphic way Solomon sets forth the idea that the good or evil behavior of children blesses or blights the parental heart. I know there are persons who seem to have no especial interest in the welfare of their children. The father says: "My boy must take the risks I took in life. If he turns out well, all right; if he turns out ill, he will have to bear the consequences. He has the same chance that I had. He must take care of himself." A shepherd might just as well trust a lamb into a den of lions, and say: "Little lamb, take care of yourself."

ECHOES OF PARENTAL LIFE.

You see I have a subject of stupendous import, and I am going, as God may help me, to show the cause of parental solicitude, and then the alleviations of that solicitude.

The first cause of parental solicitude, I think, arises from the imperfection of parents on their own part. We all somehow want our children to avoid faults. We hope that if we have any excellences they will copy them; but the probability is they will copy our faults, and omit our excellences. Children are very apt to be echoes of the parental life. Some one meets a lad in the back street, finds him smoking, and says: "Why, I am astonished at you; what would your father say if he knew this? Where did you get that cigar?" "Oh, I picked it up on the street." "What would your father say and your mother say if they knew this?" "Oh," he replies, "that's nothing; my father smokes!" There is not one of us today who would like to have our children copy all our examples. And that is the cause of solicitude on the part of all of us. We have so many faults we do not want them copied and stereotyped in the lives and characters of those who come after us.

Then solicitude arises from our conscious insufficiency and unwisdom of discipline. Out of twenty parents there may be one parent who understands how thoroughly and skillfully to discipline; perhaps not more than one out of twenty. We, nearly all of us, err on one side or on the other. Here is a father who says: "I am going to bring up my children right; my sons shall know nothing but religion, and hear nothing but religion."

RELIGION ALL THE TIME.

They are routed out at 6 o'clock in the morning to recite the ten commandments. They are wakened up from the sofa on Sunday night to recite the Westminster catechism. Their bedroom walls are covered with religious pictures and quotations of scripture, and when the boy looks for the day of the month he looks for it in a religious almanac. If a minister comes to the house he is requested to take the boy aside and tell him what a great sinner he is. It is religion morning, noon and night.

Time passes on, and the parents are waiting for the return of the son at night. It is 9 o'clock, it is 10 o'clock, it is 11 o'clock, it is 12 o'clock, it is 12:30 o'clock. Then they hear a rattling of the night key, and George comes in and hastens upstirs lest he be accosted. His father says: "George, where have you been?" He says: "I have been out." Yes, he has been out, and he has been down, and he has started on the broad road to ruin for this life and ruin for the life to come, and the father says to his wife: "Mother, the ten commandments are a failure; no use of Westminster catechism; I have done my very best for that boy; just see how he has turned out." Ah! my friend, you stuffed that boy with religion; you had no sympathy with innocent hilarities; you had no common sense. A man at mid-life said to me: "I haven't much desire for religion; my father was as good a man as ever lived, but he jammed religion down my throat when I was a boy until I got disgusted with it, and I have never wanted any of it since." The father erred on one side.

DO NOT AGREE.

Then the discipline is an entire failure in many households because the father pulls one way and the mother pulls the other way. The father says: "My son, I told you if I ever found you guilty of falsehood again I would chastise you, and I am going to keep my promise." The mother says: "Don't; let him off this time."

A father says: "I have seen so many that make a mistake by too great severity in the rearing of their children now. I will let my boy do as he pleases; he shall have full swing; here, my son, are tickets to the theatre and opera; if you want to play cards, do so; if you don't want to play cards you need not play them; go when you want and come back when you want to; have a good time; go it!" Give a boy plenty of money, and ask him not what he does with it, and you pay his way straight to perdition. But after a while the lad thinks he ought to have a still larger supply. He has been treated and he must treat. He must have wine suppers. There are larger and larger expenses.

After awhile, one day a messenger from the bank over the way calls in and says to the father of the household of which I am speaking: "The officers of the bank would like to have you step over a minute." The father steps over and a bank officer says: "Is that your check?" "No," he says; "that is not my check; I never make an 'H' in that way; I never put a curl to the 'Y' in that way; that is not my writing; that is not my signature; that is a counterfeit; send for the police." "Stop," says the bank officer, "your son wrote that."

Now the father and mother are waiting for the son to come home at night. It is 12 o'clock, it is half-past 12 o'clock, it is 1 o'clock. The son comes through the hallway. The father says: "My son, what does all this mean? I gave you every opportunity; I gave you all the money you wanted, and here in my old days I find that you have become a spendthrift, a libertine and a sot." The son says: "Now, father, what is the use of your talking that way? You told me to go it, and I just took your suggestion." And so to strike the medium between severity and too great leniency, to strike the happy medium between the two and to train our children for God and for heaven is the anxiety of every intelligent parent.

Another great solicitude is in the fact that so early is developed childish sinfulness. Morning glories put out their bloom in the early part of the day, but as the hot sun comes on they close up. While there are other flowers that blaze their beauty along the Amazon for a week at a time without closing, yet the morning glory does its work as certainly as Victoria regin; so there are some children that just put forth their bloom and they close, and they are gone. There is something supernatural about them while they tarry, and there is an ethereal appearance about them. There is a wonderful depth to their eye and they are gone. They are too delicate a plant for this world. The heavenly gardener sees them and he takes them in.

TOO MUCH "PICKED AT."

But for the most part the children that live sometimes get cross and pick up bad words in the street or are disposed to quarrel with brother or sister and show that they are wicked. You see them in the Sabbath school class. They are so sunshiny and bright you would think they were always so; but the mother looking over at them remembers what an awful time she had to get them ready. Time passes on. They get considerably older, and the son comes in from the street from a pugilistic encounter, bearing on his appearance the marks of defeat, or the daughter practices some little deception in the household. The mother says: "I can't always be scolding and fretting and finding fault, but this must be stopped." So in many a household there is the sign of sin, the sign of the truthfulness of what the Bible says when it declares, "They go astray as soon as they be born, speaking lies."

Some go to work and try to correct all this, and the boy is picked at, and picked at, and picked at. That always is ruinous. There is more help in one good thunderstorm than in five days of cold drizzle. Better the old-fashioned style of chastisement, if that be necessary, than the fretting and the scolding which have destroyed so many.

There is also a cause of great solicitude sometimes because our young people are surrounded by so many temptations. A castle may not be taken by a straight-forward siege, but suppose there be inside the castle an enemy, and in the night he shoves back the bolt and swings open the door.

TREMENDOUS TEMPTATIONS.

Our young folks have foes without and they have foes within. Who does not understand it? Who is the man here who is not aware of the fact that the young people of this day have tremendous temptations?

Some man will come to the young people and try to persuade them that purity and honesty and uprightness are a sign of weakness. Some man will take a dramatic attitude and he will talk to the young man and he will say: "You must break away from your mother's apron strings; you must get out of that Puritanical strait-jacket; it is time you were your own master; you are verdant; you are green; you are unsophisticated; come with me, I'll show you the world; I'll show you life; come with me; you need to see the world; it won't hurt you." After awhile the young man says: "Well, I can't afford to be odd; I can't afford to sacrifice all my friends; I'll just go and see for myself." Farewell to innocence, which, once gone, never fully comes back. Do not be under the delusion that because you repent of sin you get rid forever of its consequences. I say farewell to innocence, which, once gone, never fully comes back.

Oh, how many traps set for the young man! Styles of temptation just suited to them. Do you suppose that a man who went clear to the depths of dissipation went down in one great plunge? Oh, no! At first it was a fashionable hotel. Marble floor. No unclean pictures behind the counter. No drunken hiccough while they drink, but the click of cut glass to the elegant sentiment.

ON THE DOWN GRADE.

You ask that young man to go into some low restaurant and get a drink and he would say: "Do you mean to insult me?" But the fashionable and the elegant hotel is not always close by, and now the young man is on the down grade. Further and further down until he has about struck the bottom of the depths of ruin. Now, he is in the low restaurant. The cards are so greasy you can hardly tell who has the best hand. Gambling for drinks. Shuffle away, shuffle away. The landlord stands in his shirtsleeves, with his hands on his hips, waiting for an order to fill up the glasses.

The clock strikes 12—the tolling of the funeral bell of a soul. The breath of eternal woe flushes in that young man's cheeks. In the jets of the gas lights the fiery tongue of the worm that never dies. Two o'clock in the morning, and now they are sound asleep in their chairs. Landlord comes around and says: "Wake up, wake up! Time to shut up!" "What!" says the young man, "time to shut up?" Push them all out into the night air. Now they are going home. Going home! Let the wife crouch in the corner and the children hide under the bed. What was the history of that young man? He began his dissipation in the barroom of a Fifth avenue hotel and completed his damnation in the lowest grog shop.

Sometimes sin does not halt in that way. Sometimes sin even comes to the drawing room. There are leprous hearts sometimes admitted in the highest circles of society. He is so elegant, he is so bewitching in his manner, he is so refined, he is so educated, no one suspects the sinful design; but after awhile the talons of death come forth.

HOME RUINED.

What is the matter with that house? The front windows have not been open for six months or a year. A shadow has come down on that domestic hearth, a shadow thicker than one woven of midnight and hurricane. The agony of that parent makes him say: "Oh, I wish I had buried my children when they were small!" Loss of property? No. Death in the family? No. Madness? No. Some villain, kid-gloved and diamonded, lifted that cup of domestic bliss until the sunlight struck it, and all the rainbows played around the rim, and then dashed it into desolation and woe, until the harpies of darkness clapped their hands and all the voices of the pit uttered a loud "Ha! ha!"

The statistic has never been made up in these great cities of how many have been destroyed and how many beautiful homes have been overthrown. If the statistic could be presented it would freeze your blood in a solid cake at your heart. Our great cities are full of temptations, and to vast multitudes of parents these temptations have become a matter of great solicitude.

But now for the alleviations. First of all, you save yourself a great deal of trouble, oh, parents, if you early watch the children and educate them for God and heaven! "The first five years of my life made me an infidel," said Tom Paine. A vessel puts out to sea, and after it has been five days out there comes a cyclone. The vessel springs a leak. The helm will not work. What is the matter? It is not seaworthy. It never was seaworthy. Can you mend it now? It is too late. Down she goes with 250 passengers into a watery grave. What was the time to fix that vessel? What was the time to prepare it for the storm? In the dry dock.

HOME IS THE PLACE.

Ah, my friends, do not wait until your children get out into the world, beyond the Narrows and out on the great voyage of life! It is too late then to mend their morals and their manners. The dry dock of the Christian home is the place. Correct the sin now, correct the evil now.

Just look at the character of your children now and get an intimation of what they are going to be. You can tell by the way that boy divides the apple what his proclivity is and what his sin will be, and what style of discipline you ought to bring upon him. You see how he divides that apple? He takes the nine-tenths of it for himself and he gives one-tenth to his sister. Well, let that go, and all his life he will want the best part of everything, and he will be grinding and grasping to the day of his death.

People hurl their scorn at the life of Lord Byron. Lord Byron was not half so much to blame as his mother. The historian tells us that when her child was limping across the floor with his unsound foot, instead of acting like any other mother, she said, "Get out of my way, you lame brat!" Do not denounce Lord Byron half as much as you denounce his mother. All the scenes in Venice, all the scenes in Greece, all the scenes of outrage, wherever he went, an echo of that bad mother's heart and that bad mother's life.

Two young men came to a door of wickedness. The one entered. The other turned back. Why? Differences of resolution, you say. No. The one had a Christian influence, the other had no pious training.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

The one man went on his evil way. He entered and went on. No early voice accosted him, but the other heard a voice whose tones may have died from the ear twenty years before, saying, 'Don't go there; don't go there!" I think it was almost the first time I ever made a religious address—it was in Dr. Bethune's church, Brooklyn—it was an anniversary of the Young Men's Christian association—I came in from my village home, and I remember nothing of that anniversary, except that one of the speakers that night said: "Many years ago two young men stood at the door of Park theater, New York. They were discussing whether they had better go in or not. There was an immoral play to be enacted that night. One of them said, 'I will not go in. The other said, 'Don't be afraid; let us go in; who cares?' The one who entered went on from sin to sin, the terminus of his life delirium tremens, with which he died in a hospital. The other man turned back, came to Christ as his Saviour, entered the Gospel ministry, and he stands before you tonight. What was it that stopped me at the door of Park theater, New York, so many years ago? It was a pressure of a hand on my shoulder—the pressure of my mother's hand.

Begin early with your children. You stand on the banks of a river and you try to change its course. It has been rolling now for hundred miles. You cannot change it. But just go to the source of that river, go to where the water just drips down on the rock. Then with your knife make a channel this way and a channel that way, and it will take it.

Have a family altar. Do not with long prayers wear out your children's knees. Do not have the prayer a repulsion. If you have a piano, or an organ, or a melodeon in the house, have it open while you are having prayers. If you say, "I cannot construct a prayer; I am slow of speech and never could construct a prayer," then take Matthew Henry's prayers, or take the Episcopal church prayer book. There is nothing better than that. Put it down on the chair, gather your children about you, and commend them to God. You say it will not amount to anything. It will, long after you are under the soil. That son will remember father and mother at morning and evening prayers, and it will be a mighty help to him. And above all, in private commend your children to God. Say, "Here, Lord, I am—all my imperfections of discipline and government—here are these immortals—make them thine forever. The angel that redeemeth us from all evil, bless the lads."

Are all your children safe? I ask, but I must ask it. Are all know it is a stupendous question to your children safe? A mother, when the house was on fire, got out the household goods, many articles of beautiful furniture, but forgot to ask until too late, "Are all the children safe?" When the elements are melting with fervent heat, and God shall burn the world up, and the cry of "Fire! fire!" shall resound amid the mountains and the valleys, will your children be safe?

SCENES REVIVED.

I wonder if the subject strikes a chord in the heart of any man who had Christian parentage, but has not lived as he ought? God brought you here this morning to have your memory revived. Did you have a Christian ancestry? "Oh, yes!" says one man, "if there ever was a good woman, my mother was good." How she watched you when you were sick! Others wearied. If she got weary she nevertheless was wakeful, and the medicine was given at the right time, and when the pillow was hot she turned it. And oh, then when you began to go astray, what a grief it was to her heart!

All the scenes come back. You remember the table, you remember the doorsill where you played, you remember the tones of her voice. She seems calling you now, not by the formal title with which we address you, saying, "Mr." this or "Mr." that, or "Honorable" this, or "Honorable" that. It is just the first name, your first name, she calls you by this morning. She bids you to a better life. She says, "Forget not all the counsel I gave you, my wandering boy; turn into the paths of righteousness; I am waiting for you at the gate." Oh, yes, God brought you here this morning to have memory revived, and I shout upward the tidings. Angels of God, send forward the news. Ring! Ring! The dead is alive again, and the lost is found!

THE OLD MAN SLIPPED HIS PEDAL.

1—Farmer Deinkum—Gosh, but this ere is hot stuff.

2—What! snakes already, and hoop in the bargain?

3—They're real, too, because I'm cuttin' 'em up right along.

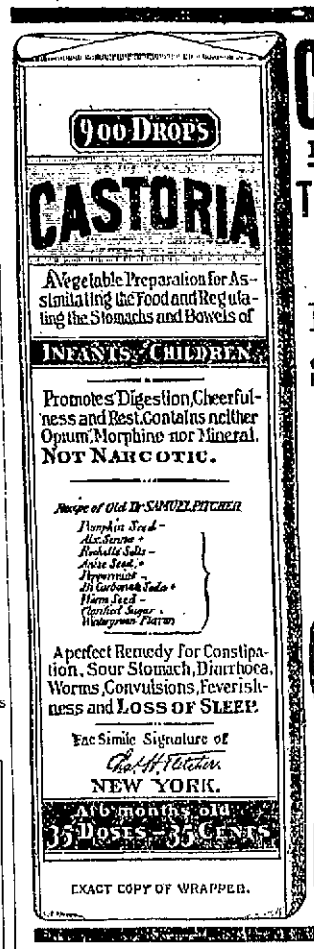
4—Oh, papa, my new bicycle tires! Boo-hoo!

NASAL CATARRH quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. A cold in the head immediately disappears when Cream Balm is used. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

Mother-of-pearl articles should be cleaned with whiting and cold water. Soap discolors them.

WHAT'S YOUR FACE WORTH?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin,—all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.



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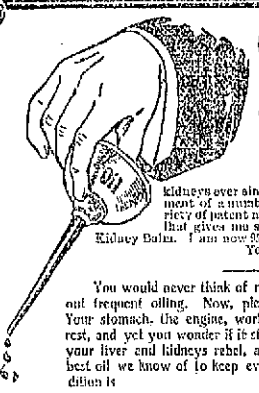


Oil Yourself.

VASSAR, MICH., Aug. 28th, 1899.
The Dr. J. H. McLean Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen—I was wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, in 1863. It set into blood poisoning and I have been troubled with my kidneys ever since. I have been under the treatment of a number of doctors and also tried a variety of patent medicines, but I have found nothing that gives me so much relief as your Liver and Kidney Balm. I am now 65 years old.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) JOSEPH BROOK.

You would never think of running a machine constantly without frequent oiling. Now, please think your body a machine. Your stomach, the engine, works year in and year out, without rest, and yet you wonder if it stops occasionally. That's the time your liver and kidneys rebel, and your machine needs oil. The best oil we know of to keep every organ in the body in fine condition is

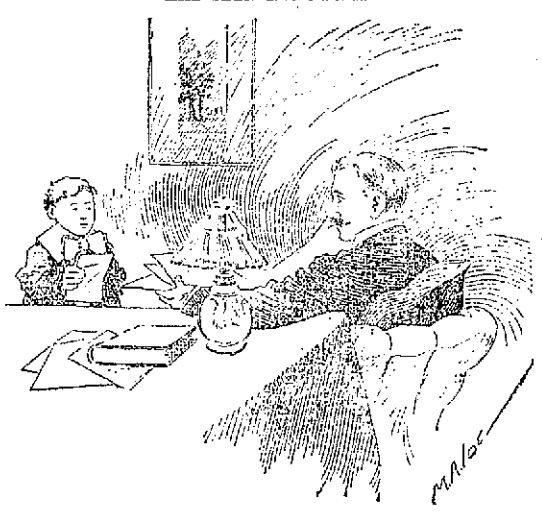
Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm.

This strengthens the stomach, stirs up the liver, tones up the nervous system and makes chronic liver trouble impossible. It puts new life, vigor and vitality into every atom and organ of the body. An occasional dose will keep the bowels regular and the liver bright, while taken faithfully, it will permanently cure all liver and kidney troubles, and all disorders arising from a weak stomach.

Any druggist will sell it to you for $1.00. Accept no substitute if you wish to get well.

LIVER & KIDNEY BALM

HAD SEEN HIS UNCLE.



Tommy—Pa, what does "In Hoc Signo Vinces" mean?
Father—I don't know, son, what Signo Vinces means.

FROM THE PRESS ROOM.

Foreman of the Press Room—This baby food cut is too wide. I can't get it in a single column space. What must I do?
Editor—Better smash it on the side with a hammer—guess it will do then.

And this is how the advertisement appeared.